

Weather

Cloudy, but improving today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 62 and the minimum 45.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 63 and 37.8.

THE CHINA PRESS

大 中 华 报

NO. 2214 VOL VII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China"

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

大英四号第三種郵局總司

10 CENTS

NEW APPEAL MADE BY GERMANY FOR MERCIFUL TERMS

Present Conditions Will
Make Bolshevism Inevitable,
Berlin Note Says

FACE DIRE HUNGER

Detailed Suggestions Made
For Greater Privileges
In Rhine Region

WANT FREEDOM

Relaxation Of Blockade,
Especially In East,
Also Is Asked

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 19.—A German wireless message states that the German Government has sent a message to the Allies and the United States, protesting that the conditions of the armistice seriously menace economic conditions on the left bank of the Rhine and its relations with German territory on the right bank and declaring that if these conditions are not alleviated existence will become impossible and Bolshevism inevitable. In order to obviate this, the German Government requests the following:

New Conditions Suggested

Normal intercourse on the left bank of the Rhine; completely normal economic conditions between the left bank and the remainder of Germany and with foreign countries, even during military occupation; German owners to exploit as heretofore coal, potash and ore mines on the left bank of the Rhine within the old territory of the Empire with permission for transportation up and down and across the Rhine to the left bank; general free use of the Rhine for transport within the old boundary of the German Empire; free navigation via Rotterdam and the coast for provisioning Germany via the North Sea and the Baltic coasts with coal, potash and food supplies; the continuation of industries on the left bank of the Rhine for the use of Germany; free railway traffic in occupied territory; the furnishing of electric power from the left bank to the right bank of the Rhine; discharged men liable for military service on the left bank of the Rhine shall not be made prisoners of war even if they are in uniform; all civil and military organisations on the left bank of the Rhine shall be allowed to continue work; no requisitioning in occupied territories unless it is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the troops of occupation; freedom of telegraphic, telephone and postal traffic in occupied territories with the right bank of the Rhine and neutral countries; permission to bring food and fodder from the left bank to the right bank of the Rhine; the old frontier of the Empire, including Luxembourg, shall be regarded as the customs boundary and dues shall be levied by German officials on behalf of the Empire; and German prohibitions regarding export, transit and import shall be lifted by German officials.

The message declares most emphatically that the surrender of 5,000 locomotives and 150,000 wagons will make it impossible to supply towns with food even for a week and the whole Empire will be stricken by hunger.

Want Blockade Relaxed

Finally, the continuation of the blockade, especially in the East, will render impossible the transport of iron and other material from the north German coal for Scandinavia, also of German coal for Scandinavia, thus bringing dependent German and Scandinavian industries to a standstill. It will also paralyse the North Sea and the Baltic fishing industries.

The German representatives at Spa were instructed to discuss these urgent wishes with the Allied representatives but they were not successful because the Allied representatives had not full powers.

British Prisoners Driven From Camps Without Food And With Clothes In Rags

Walk Fifty To Sixty Miles To Allied Lines And
Many Die On Roadside Of Weakness
And Privations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in a message dated the 18th, reports:

Thousands of prisoners of war, mostly British are entering France daily. I have never seen human beings in such a state of raggedness and hunger and misery.

When the camps far back in Alsace and along the Rhine were broken up, the prisoners held by the Germans, most of whom were captured in the March offensive, were told to clear out and seek help from their Allies. They started to walk distances varying from 50 to 60 miles, having been given no food, not even a mouthful of bread, while they had no money. They wore old and shameful rags with the soles dropping off their boots or some were cloven and no socks.

They left in droves of hundreds in charge of German officers and soldiers who deserted them after a few hours. The weather was very cold and many of them died by the roadside, a few miles from their friends. When the survivors entered the French lines the Frenchmen, hardened to the horrors of war, were horrified to see men in such plight.

GERMANY TO HASTEN CALLING OF ASSEMBLY

Ebert Says Steps Have Been
Taken To Hold Election
In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 18.—A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Ebert has made a statement saying that he is determined to summon a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible. The preliminary steps have already been taken and the elections will probably be held in January.

Ships are being immediately put in readiness to fetch the promised foodstuffs from America.

Poles Occupy Posen

Copenhagen, November 18.—A message from Berlin states that Polish troops occupy the town and province of Posen, and that a Polish Soviet is administering their affairs.

The new Commander of Berlin addressing a congress of Soviets said that there was no fear of a reactionary counter revolution. Bands of Bolshevik terrorists plundering Berlin suburbs would be ruthlessly suppressed. The Congress resolved to form volunteer guards of ex-soldiers to protect life and property, also to expel Herr Liebknecht from Berlin if he continued his agitation in the barracks.

The Vorwärts announces the formation of a bourgeois Republican Party comprising progressives and national liberals.

Soviet Protects Hindenburg

Copenhagen, November 19.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Russian Soviet Government offered German corn but the German Government rejected the offer in view of the Allies' promise to supply Germany.

The Soviet at Cassel has issued a proclamation, taking Marshal von Hindenburg, who is now in Cassel, under its special protection.

American Telegraphs To Be Consolidated

Western Union And Postal
Be Amalgamated By
Government

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Postmaster General Burleson to-day announced the consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph systems, effective December 1. He also issued a proclamation announcing the taking over of control and possession of the marine cable systems of the United States.

These are to continue their operation and ordinary course of business through regular channels until further notice.

There is no doubt that the British were made to suffer thus with intention and all prisoners, whatever their nationality, agreed that the British were worse treated than other prisoners in all the German camps.

It would be difficult to overstate the misery of these poor Britons whose only fault was that they were British. "Swine" and "dog" were the current manner of addressing them in the prison camps while kicks and blows with rifle butts were their daily portion. Our men tell of comrades dropping from hunger and dysentery and being beaten with rifles until they got up and went on and died over their work; or men who were refused admission to a hospital being carried at dead from their huts while German sentinels stood by laughing; of men with acute dysentery crawling out at night for relief and dying on the ground under the eyes of an indifferent sentry.

Reuter's correspondent adds that the imperative need of the moment is to bring home to Ebert, the German Chancellor; Scheidemann and the other Kaiserist socialists that Great Britain has power to exact retribution for all this devilry.

DR. SOLO AND ERZBERGER TO REPRESENT GERMANY

Berlin Message Says They Have
Been Appointed To Open
Peace Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, November 18.—A message from Berlin states that Dr. Solz, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Herr Erzberger, a Secretary of State and a leader of the Center Party, have been deputed to inaugurate the peace negotiations.

Washington, November 18.—Official President Wilson proposes to take part in the discussion and settlement of the main features of the treaty of peace, concerning which he must necessarily be consulted. He will be accompanied by delegates sitting as the representatives of the United States and it is not likely that he will remain throughout the entire conference.

DUTCH REVOLUTION IS COMPLETE FAILURE

Troelstra Admits Cause Is Lost
And Conditions Are
Tranquill

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 19.—Reuter's agency learns from an unimpeachable source that the situation in Holland is now absolutely tranquil. Troelstra has admitted that the revolutionary movement has failed. Popular demonstrations of loyalty to the Queen are repeatedly occurring.

FRENCH VICTORY LOAN CLOSES AT NOON TODAY

Nearly Million Francs Is Sub-
scribed On Next To
Last Day

Although local banks closed at noon yesterday nearly a million francs was subscribed to the French Victory Loan and the Shanghai figures for the drive this morning are Francs 43,879,780.

The campaign ends at noon today in order that arrangements may be made with Paris to purchase bonds subscribed for throughout China.

Returns will be received from all outports this morning and the grand total for China will far exceed any previous amount subscribed to war bonds of a foreign country.

The figures:

	France
Banque de l'Indo-Chine...	28,184,200
Banque Industrielle de Chine	8,919,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique.	5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	1,614,680
Bank de Chine	161,900
Total	Frs. 43,879,780

Shanghai A Blaze Of Light And Color For Opening Of Great Victory Celebration

Scenes At Yesterday's Opening Ceremony



Above.—Ministers and crowd at tending the thanksgiving service at the Race Club yesterday reading the psalm of victory.

Center.—S.V.C. artillerymen firing the salute that officially opened Shanghai's three-day celebration.

Below.—Section of crowd attending the thanksgiving service. (Photos by Burr.)

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN MUCH OVERSUBSCRIBED

Total Proceeds Were \$6,986,-
047,000, Fifteen Percent More
Than Was Asked

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).

—The Treasury Department announced today that the total subscriptions for the Fourth Liberty Loan were \$6,986,047,000. Every Federal Reserve District exceeded its quota.

American Ships Take 200,000 Tons Of Food To Stricken Nations

Final Destination Will Be Given
By Hoover On Arrival In
European Waters

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).

—Ships carrying 200,000 tons of food for the populations of Northern France, Belgium and Austria are now en route to Europe. They are proceeding under sealed orders to Gibraltar and the Bristol Channel ports and on arrival will await word from Food Administrator Hoover as to their final destination.

U.S. EXPORT EMBARGO LIFTED ON SOME GOODS

Minerals, Canned Vegetables
And Certain Dried Fruits
Can Leave Country

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).

—The War Trade Board announced today the removal from the export conservation list of dental platinum, palladium, iridium and radium, this to go into effect immediately. It also announced today that canned vegetables and certain dried fruits may be licensed for exportation from the United States to all countries except the United Kingdom, Italy, France and Belgium.

City Presents Most Wondrous Spectacle In Its History With Allied Flags In Day And Striking Illuminations On Every Building At Night

CHILDREN PARADE

Impressive Ceremony Is Held On Race Course As Opening; 66 Chinese Schools Are Represented In Pictureque Lantern Procession

THE PROGRAM TODAY

Noon to 1:30 p.m.—Allied members of the Shanghai Club at home to Consular Body and friends.

2:15 p.m.—Civilian parade. Route: the Bund from Soochow Road, Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montigny and Avenue Joffre to French Park.

Evening.—Illuminations and Tramway Company's decorated cars.

8:15 p.m.—Mass meeting for Chinese at YMCA Hall. Allied Consuls and Chinese officials to be present.

Shanghai, afash with Allied bunting from the Chinese City to the Rive Range and from the Rubicon to the Point, and brilliant with the glare and twinkle of thousands upon thousands of electric globes and lanterns after dusk, began yesterday her three-day celebration of the great victory in the West.

The setting for the occasion was, and is, perfect and from all indications yesterday, the spirit of rejoicing, foreign and Chinese, will carry through enthusiastically during the two days which remain.

The official opening of the celebration, Thanksgiving service and two parades filled yesterday's program. Another big procession will be the principal feature today.

Service Is Impressive

The impressive Allied service of Thanksgiving at the Race Course following the firing of 21 guns by the Artillery Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, officially announcing the opening of the celebration at noon. Three thousand people participated in the service and stood with bared heads as the ministers uttered prayers of thanks for the victory.

Seventeen soldiers, who saw service on the Western front, took their places on the Cricket Club stand after Annamite police buglers sounded "assemble." The Municipal Band and a large chorus led the 3,000 attending in the singing of hymns.

The Rev. C. E. Darwent, who officiated with Dean A. J. Walker of the Cathedral and the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, delivered the invocation and a psalm of victory was read by the ministers and peoples.

Dean Walker recited "The Deathless Heroes" and as he finished, S.V.C. buglers sounded "Last Post" and "Reveille." The Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott read the collects and after the doxology was sung, pronounced the benediction.

3,000 Children Parade

Over 3,000 school children from the foreign and Chinese and Japanese schools of the city marched yesterday afternoon from the Race Course to the Bund, a long column of youthful enthusiasm and color.

The youngsters paraded under handicap, for traffic on the Nanking Road in the shape of trams and motor cars went blithely on, but they kept their formations and the showing they made was creditable in every way. Each marcher bore an Allied flag while at the head of the section formed by each of the fifteen or more institutions represented went the school and national banners. Bands were plentiful and the line of march was crowded with spectators.

A particularly gorgeous touch was lent to the procession by the junior

Japanese section in which over a hundred little tots appeared in brilliant kimonos, each younger carried the red and white flag. Particular mention should also be made of the marching of the Chinese cadets and boy scouts, who kept their rhythmic stride throughout, and also of the Chinese scouts' fifes and drums corps, which dispensed music with a fine martial swing.

The Chinese and Japanese sections broke off at the Bund and marched to the Olympic and Towa Theaters where entertainments and sweets were provided.

Sing and See Pictures

The foreign children, over 2,000 strong, swung down the Bund and up Poochow Road to the Municipal drill hall where an inspiring program of Allied national hymns and cheers for the victorious countries ensued. The big hall was filled from end to end with animated youngsters. Brief addresses were made by Mr. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General; Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General; Mr. Thomas Sammons, American Consul-General, and Mr. Dutraze de la Prade of the French Consulate-General.

Following each speech the children rose and, led by Mr. A. J. Stewart, headmaster of the Thomas Hanbury School, and accompanied by the band, sang the National anthem of the speaker. The volume of it filled the hall and the cheers which followed each song fairly shook the roof. Throughout the entertainment of "cowboy" stunts and moving pictures which followed the enthusiasm kept breaking forth and during the showing of the war pictures the children sang "Over There," "Tipperary," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," and others of the war songs with a fervor which sent thrills through the grown-up spectator. The Carlton Orchestra played, cakes and candies were distributed during the performance and when it was all over there wasn't a dissenting vote as to the success of the affair.

Long Torchlight Procession

The torchlight procession last evening, organised by Chinese students, was a tremendous affair. Sixty-six different institutions were represented and there must have been nearly 10,000 lantern bearers in the line of march. There were over 30 bands and decorated automobiles and carriages, bicycles and floats and various individually borne novelties were interspersed through the procession, which took over an hour to pass.

Mn Chu Ching-ian, former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, was marshal of the parade, which assembled on Tibet Road near the New World and passed down Poochow Road to Honan Road, thence to Avenue Edward VII, the Boulevard des deux Republiques, to the West Gate of the Chinese City and through to the East Gate, St. John's University, Soochow University, the Government Institute of Technology, Shanghai Baptist College, French Schools for Chinese, Y.M.C.A. and the Cantonese Guild and schools were among those entering the largest and most elaborate sections, but all were good and the thousands of bobbing lanterns were a great sight. Several sections from the Chinese girls' schools were novel and attractive features.

The Cantonese section was particularly large and was led by Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, chairman of the Cantonese Guild. The thousand representatives sang the National anthem and there were attractive decorated cars. At the rendezvous a play called "The End of Kaiserdom" was presented. Other striking floats were seen in the Chin Woo Athletic Association's section, the first being a "Tomb of Prussian Militarism" with a broken sword and rifle, "made in Germany" at its foot.

Civilian Parade Today

Today there will be a civilian parade, starting from the Bund and Soochow Road at 2:15 p.m. It will be in two sections. That comprising carriages, rickshas and pedestrans will assemble on North Soochow Road. That made up of motor cars and floats will move off from the junction of North Chekiang and Boundary Roads and will proceed via Chekiang, Peking, Honan, and Soochow Roads to the starting point of the first section. From here the route is along the Bund to Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montigny and Avenue Joffre to the French Park. All who care to join in the procession will be welcome and it is expected that many of the floats prepared for the torchlight procession tomorrow evening will take part in this parade.

At noon today the Allied members of the Shanghai Club will be at home to the Consular Body and to their friends and this evening there will be a mass meeting of Chinese at the Y.M.C.A.

Dusk Came Unnoticed In Shanghai Last Night

Sunset went unnoticed in Shanghai last night. At the hour for dusk arrived—and no dusk—man was seen running about in circles in the roadway at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Roads.

"Smitten with 'im?'" the compassionate looking "cop" at the corner was asked. "Yes," said the man, "I'm smitten 'im much," said the cop. "It's the gent that tried to count the lights."

Shortly after it was seen that there were two men doing the dizzy gyratory dance. The second being the reporter sent out to get the story of the victory illumination.

Never has Shanghai been dressed as she appeared in the garment of incandescence draped upon her in honor of the triumph of the Allied arms. From end to end the Sette events blazed and sparkled until the glare thrown against the sky appeared, from the outlying districts, like a monster conflagration. The Bund—French and International, from the China Navigation building to the Garden Bridge—stood out a solid mile and a half of electric

architecture, practically every building etched against the night in myriads of white and colored lamps. The Nanking Road, from Bund to Race Course, was a canyon of light and gleaming hunting.

For the spectacle of the foreshore illuminations the only terms "magnificent," and the effect when seen from the vantage point of the river, or the shore down river from the Garden Bridge, is gripping. Beginning at the British Consulate and Garden Bridge—the latter outlined in electric lights and trimmed with pennants—and running to the French Consulate and to the China Navigation Company's building the display was grandly varied, yet the whole blended into one harmonious radiant scheme. The Russian Consulate-General, bordered by the Standard Oil, China Mutual, International Savings Society, North China Insurance building, Racine, Ackermann's, the Municipal Water tower, Reiss and Co., Liddell Bros. and a host of other places excited great admiration.

Still another wondrous sight was the Shanghai Race Club, the red, white and blue lights gleaming delicately across the Recreation Grounds, where the Cricket Club also was alight. The Italian Consulate, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Country Club were artistic centers of illumination on Bubbling Well Road.

Illuminated Victory Signs

Illuminated "Victory" signs were prominent while national emblems in colored electric lights were also popular methods of announcing Shanghai's first night celebration of the Allied victory.

From across the Whangpoo, "Victory" in English and Chinese, gleamed from the Fooing shipyard of the Old Dock property of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. The Chinese characters are 35 feet high while the English letters are ten feet long and bordered by red incandescents. Further down on the opposite shore brilliant displays have been erected at the M.B.K. plant and the Standard Oil Company installation.

The British-American Tobacco Company buildings, with four electric signs, is a mass of light; nearly every building on Soochow Creek is outlined; strings of incandescents mount to the top of the flagstaff in the British Consulate grounds while the British Consulate is surrounded by illuminated colored lanterns; the tri-color of France gleams from the top of the tower at the French Bund and far off over the roofs, electrical displays send their messages from the highest peaks of business houses on Nanking Road.

House, from one end to the other, is decked in colored day and brilliant by night. Nearly every Chinese shop is decorated with Allied flags and all have arranged illuminations. The Japanese Post Office has the flag of Japan illuminated over the entrance.

Japanese Organizes Parades

Early last evening Japanese residents in the district organised several small parades, each headed by grotesque representations of the Emperor, Komei and the sister of his six. One small float depicted Mr. Hohenlohe in a Turkish bath with a description in Chinese of the degree of heat applied by the Allied armies. Another, which later appeared in the torchlight parade, had a tombstone marked "Here Lies Militarism," with wreaths of Allied flags.

The only float ever seen in Shanghai hung from the store of Mr. P. O'Brien Twiss; a monster American flag adorns the front of Sam Joe's store on Broadway; Cafe Fiedler sports American and Swiss flags in one window.

A huge picture of President Wilson, both with Allied flags and surrounded by enlargements of pictures of the Thanksgiving service yesterday noon, appears in one of Burr's windows while a picture of King George adorns the other window.

How Bund Looks

Taking the buildings on the Bund from the Yokohama Specie Bank south: The Yokohama Specie has a brilliant facade of lights outlining the structure and Japanese flags; the Masonic Hall and Chinese United Insurance has electric signs and Victory signs; the Banque Indo-Chine is brilliant with tri-colored shields and Allied flags; Jardine's has a gorgeous display of colored bulbs, sheaves of flags and shields with the names of the victorious Allied Generals. Four, Haig, Diaz and Pershing and King Albert picked out in glowing letters; The Yangtze Insurance building is gay with lights and long streamers of pennants and the P. and O., David Sassoon's and the Credit Foncier continue the flashing program. At Nanking Road is the strikingly brilliant building of the Customs, the big tower sketched in imposing outline. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has a fine display in outline and the British flag in colored lights and the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, Chinese Navigation Administration, Societe Franco-Chinoise de Credit and N.K.C. add a flashing section.

Shanghai Club Most Striking

The Union Building towers high with its lights-strung cornices, and its big electric name-plates dedicated to Beatty, Jellicoe, Haig, Foch and Pershing. Then comes the Shanghai Club, the most striking and beautifully elaborated piece of electric decoration along the whole Bund. Every relief of the Club architecture is brought out by lines of light and the coat-of-arms and flags of Britain flare forth in color amid a mass of flags. The McSain building is strikingly done and next to it the elaborate double arch of triumph spans the Yangtze River, flagged and lighted and bearing the words "Victoire," "Liberte" and "Pax." Before it the Kaiser in effigy, looking astonishingly like his Satanic Majesty and refreshingly uncomfortable, is lashed ignominiously to a pole.

Down the French Bund the lights and flags continue winding up with a final big sign, "Vive La France!" From the Public Gardens to far down the Quai de France a double line of electrically lighted Chinese lanterns line the river side of the Bund.

Out in midstream a wonderful picture was made by the Italian sunboat Sebastian Cabot, from water-hose to mast tops and stacks dotted out against the Whangpoo in electric globes and with an electric Italian flag at the stern. Another

impelling picture, to one looking down the river, was the Japanese Consulate and the N.Y.K. office building, two huge Japanese flags blazing across the front of the latter. At the American Consulate a searchlight near the flagpole picked up and showed in bright relief the Stars and Stripes.

On other thoroughfares throughout the Central and other districts fine displays were to be seen. The Standard Oil, China Mutual, International Savings Society, North China Insurance building, Racine, Ackermann's, the Municipal Water tower, Reiss and Co., Liddell Bros. and a host of other places excited great admiration.

Still another wondrous sight was the Shanghai Race Club, the red, white and blue lights gleaming delicately across the Recreation Grounds, where the Cricket Club also was alight. The Italian Consulate, Bureau of Foreign Affairs and Country Club were artistic centers of illumination on Bubbling Well Road.

Ningpo Road from Honan to Kiangse Roads with arches at either end, is swathed and criss-crossed with flags and pennants, the decorations of the Bankers' Guild.

Many places have unavoidably been missed in mention but to Allied Shanghai property owners en masse all praise is due for providing a wondrous sight.

Great Sign On Tramway Building

On the flat roof of the Shanghai Tramway Company's new five-story building, at 7 Soochow Road, has been erected an enormous illuminated sign which can be read from a great distance. The sign reads, in English and Chinese, "Victory of Right" and is 70 feet long and 12 feet high. It is surmounted by a range of Allied flags illuminated by electric lights. The huge Union Jack on the Company's flag pole is also illuminated.

A very effective display is that at the Old Dock, Broadway, where there is a profusion of bunting and large British ensigns with the Royal Standard in prominence, all the buildings are illuminated with a crown and stars are specially conspicuous.

The Tram companies, both of the International and French concessions, have added striking movable displays to the show. The Tramway Company's "Victory Car" presents a significant spectacle. It mounts two gods, one surmounted by the German eagle in the grasp of the mailed fist of Militarism. The skull and cross-bones flank it on either side. The other globe is surmounted by a dove, with an illuminated sign reading, in Chinese and English, "Keep Free by Victory." The Scales of Justice and the clasped hands of Brotherhood figure in the effect and the happily glowing sphere revolves above a crushed mailed fist.

The Tram Tank, painted white and covered with flags and lights, is also in evidence and this evening a car decorated for the British Women's Work Association will make its appearance, depicting an illuminated and decked war relief workroom.

The French Tramways will have an allegorical car in the parades of today and tomorrow. A ship under full sail, the "Victory," with a crew of young ladies is the representation with the coat of arms of Paris—"Fluctuat Nec Mergitur," "She Sails But Sinks Not."

Dinners And Dances

At the Actor House last night there was a special dinner and "Peace" Ball, largely attended. The Carlton also had a special dinner.

Few Accidents Despite Crowds

Although street cars were crowded from noon until eleven o'clock last night and streets were thronged with traffic of every description, there were but few accidents. Up to midnight, not a single accident had been recorded at Louisa Station and at Central Station, but one slight mishap was reported. Several Chinese were struck by automobiles and carriages and several others, attempting to leave or board moving street cars, were knocked down. None was seriously hurt.

Extra police were on duty in the congested districts, chief inspectors holding day patrols for extra duty early in the evening and turning out the late night shifts an hour or two earlier.

Traffic was handled well except during the parade yesterday afternoon when tram cars and vehicles of all sorts were allowed to run riot up Nanking Road. Several times the school children marching were chased up on the sidewalk and one section of the parade was obliged to halt at Kiangse and Nanking Road while ambitious chauffeurs, west-bound, insisted on proceeding.

Complete Arrangements For Torchlight Parade

The following is the final program for the Torchlight Procession to be held Saturday night. The

committee regrets that it is impossible to allot places for any more items in the official program owing to lack of time for further arrangements floats, motor cars, etc., torch and lantern bears, not included in this program are requested to join in behind the Mounted Sikhs (item 59) a searchlight near the flagpole picked up and showed in bright relief the Stars and Stripes.

The procession will form up at 8:30 p.m. Saturday on Avenue Edward VII and proceed via Rue de Montauban, Rue de Consulat, Bund and Nanking Road to the Race Course.

Floats should be in position not later than 6 p.m.

Torches will be issued to those who have not brought them, at Avenue Edward VII and Honan Road corner. These may be picked up en route by detachments parading east of this point. Owing to excessive demand all who can obtain torches or lanterns privately are asked to do so.

Those desirous of joining in the procession, not mentioned in the following official program, are requested to do so in rear of the last section of Sikh Troopers (item 59) at Tibet Road and Avenue Edward VII corner.

Parades---Clip This Out

Order of Torchlight Procession

Rendezvous on Avenue Edward VII, Corner Rue de Montauban:

1. Illuminated Tram (Victory).

2. Mounted Sikhs.

3. Municipal Band and French Buglers.

4. Float (France).

5. Float (Paris).

6. Float (Szechuan and Honan Roads):

7. Fire Brigades.

8. Float (Belgium).

9. Band.

10. Float (Great Britain).

11. British Bluejackets.

Between Honan and Shantung Roads:

12. Float (Canada).

13. Float (Australia).

14. Float (New Zealand).

15. Float (India).

16. Sikhs and Mahomedans.

17. Float (St. George's).

18. R.V.C. Detachment.

19. Tank (Shanghai Tramways).

20. Band (Chapel Orphanage).

Between Shantung and Fokien Roads:

21. Float (Italy).

22. Italian Bluejackets.

23. Band (City Police).

24. Float (America).

25. American Bluejackets.

26. Float (Hawaii and Phillipines).

27. Float (American Association).

28. Float (American Chamber of Commerce).

29. Float (American Red Cross).

30. Float (Japan).

31. Japanese Bluejackets.

Between Fokien and Hupeh Roads:

32. Band (Chinese Boy Scouts).

33. Float (Russia).

34. Float (Servia).

35. Float (Portugal).

36. Float (Rumania).

37. Float (Greece).

38. Band (Lungwha Orphanage).

Between Hupeh and Chekiang Roads:

39. Float (China).

40. Chinese Bluejackets.

41. Chinese Marines.

42. Chinese Detachment.

43. Float (Dragon).

44. Chinese Artisan Corps.

45. Chinese Railway Corps.

**SHANGHAI TOTAL \$90,849
IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN**

Number Of Subscriptions Here
Exceeds Those Of Rest
Of China Combined

Shanghai raised \$90,849.11 during the United War Work campaign which ended Wednesday night and the number of subscriptions here exceeded the total number of contributions from the rest of China. The announcements were made yesterday at the Carlton Cafe when the members of the campaign committee were guests of Mr. Louis Ladow at tiffin.

United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons presided and the speakers included Mr. Chu Pao-san, Messrs. Carl Crow, R. S. Fenn, B. Atwood Robinson, A. R. Hager, A. B. Rosenfeld, George Fitch, E. P. O'Brien and J. E. Doyle, Judge C. S. Lobingier, Dr. David Z. T. Yui, Madame Darre and Mrs. Lunt, president of the American Woman's Club.

In responding to the words of praise given the Chinese for their co-operation during the campaign, Mr. Chu Pao-san said that Chinese appreciated the motives which prompted President Wilson to suggest a campaign waged in the interests of organisations working with Allied troops.

"China appreciates the attitude of the United States toward this country and realises that the opportunities to repay America are few. These are the reasons why the response to this call has been representative. Chinese of every class have supported this campaign because they realise that in this way they can, in a small way, show their genuine friendship to the United States," said Mr. Chu.

The speaker asked Mr. Sammons to convey the appreciation of the Chinese for the opportunity to assist America's war aims and asked that his statements be recorded as appreciation for the friendship of the United States to China.

Mr. Yui pleaded for an organisation which would allow Chinese and Americans more intimate relations as China wants to record her appreciation of the America's friendship.

Mr. Fenn announced that 73 Japanese, employed by 46 Japanese firms, contributed \$2,250.

Budapest Proclaims Hungarian Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Copenhagen, November 18.—A message from Budapest states that a Hungarian Republic has been proclaimed.

CHINA SAILS SUNDAY

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China left Hongkong yesterday. It will arrive at Woosung at daylight Sunday morning and sail for San Francisco Sunday afternoon. The tender, with mails and passengers, is scheduled to leave the Customs Jetty at five o'clock.

German Propaganda Is Resumed In U.S.**Designed To Influence Americans To Forget German Offenses During War**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, November 18.—It is officially stated that there are many evidences that pro-German propaganda is being resumed in the United States designed to influence the terms of peace and that a concerted movement is proceeding which aims to make the American nation forget Germany's course during the war. The Government has interned some Germans since the signing of the armistice.

German representatives in various parts of the world are still actively engaged in creating hostility toward the Allies and the United States and von Eckhardt, the notorious German Ambassador at Mexico City, is again doing his utmost to strain the relations between Mexico and the United States by publishing misleading articles in a semi-official Mexican newspaper.

COST OF LIVING RISES EVERY MONTH IN U.S.**Food Prices Two Percent Higher In October Than In September****(American Wireless News)**

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station) The Bureau of Labor Statistics announced today that retail food prices in the United States were two percent higher in October than in September. There was an increase of sixteen percent in the cost of all articles in the last year and an average of 15 percent in the last five years.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IS HELD AT MOSQUE**Indian Moslem Community Sends Telegram Of Congratulation To King George**

A thanksgiving service was held last evening by the Indian Moslem community at the mosque in Chundang Road, the service being conducted by Mulla Hajji Mohammad-saleh, after which a meeting was held, presided over by Mr. F. Thawar, at which a resolution was passed to send a telegram of congratulations to His Majesty the King Emperor on the glorious victory of right over might accomplished through His Majesty's and Allies' brave forces. A public dinner was also held at which the Chinese of the same faith were invited. The mosque was suitably decorated on the occasion.

ALLIED OCCUPATION PROCEEDS STEADILY**Americans At Brie And Fortress Of Longwy; French Nearing Rhine**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, November 18.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

Our advance has continued. The enemy has abandoned enormous material, including locomotives, parts of automobiles and magazines.

Thousands of British, French, Russian and Italian prisoners are entering lines in a state of indescribable misery.

We have solemnly entered Saarbrucken, Drexel and Moerschane. We are drawing near to the Rhine between Neuf-Brisach, and the Swiss frontier.

London, November 18.—An American official communiqué reports:

The 3rd Army has occupied Vitoria, passed Spincourt, Longuyon, and Conflans, entered the fortress of Longwy and occupied Brie.

Mr. Asquith Calls Election Blunder**Opens Campaign By Speech In London Deprecating Necessity Of Having One****(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

London, November 18.—Mr. Asquith, opening his campaign with a speech in London, protested against the election as blunder and a calamity. Fighting soldiers, he said, would be unable to vote. He stood as a Liberal but would support any Government which democratically grappled with the problems of reconstruction. He was in favor of free trade, by which we had borne the whole burden of the alliance. He was prepared to agree reasonably to meeting the susceptibilities of the Irish minority.

Naval Surrender Was Set For 20th.**Designated German Ships Left Ports To Give Themselves Up To Allies****(Reuter's Agency War Service)**

Copenhagen, November 18.—A message from Berlin states that the first part of the German fleet for surrender to the Allies, comprising the dreadnaughts Bayeure (about 30,000 tons, 8—15" guns, 16—6" guns; laid down 1913); Grosser Kurfurst, (24,000 tons, 10—12" guns, 14—6" guns, completed 1914); Kronprinz Wilhelm, (24,700 tons, 10—12" guns, 14—6" guns, laid down 1911); Markgraf, (24,700 tons, 10—12" guns, 14—6" guns; completed 1913) and Kaiserin, (24,700 tons, 10—12" guns, 14—6" guns, completed 1913); and the battle-cruisers Seydlitz, (25,000 tons, 10—11" guns, 14—6" guns, complete 1913) and the Moltke (23,000 tons, 10—11" guns, 12—6" guns, completed 1911), left Kiel harbor yesterday.

It has now been arranged that the German warships shall surrender in British waters on the 20th.

The King visits the Grand Fleet tomorrow prior to its departure to take over the German warships.

**CONGOLEUM RUGS**

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

STILL BOOMING!**THE WING ON CO. (Shanghai), LTD.**

The largest department store in the East.

BE WISE! and acquaint yourself with

"THE BIG STORE"

OTHERS ARE SAVING — WHY NOT YOU?

**SEE OUR LATEST DISPLAY OF CHOICE
WINTER SUGGESTIONS**

Everything of the newest and brightest.

Fresh stocks by every ship.

A VISIT WILL CONVINCE YOU

The Wing On Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

Chekiang and Nanking Roads

4TH FRENCH GOVERNMENT**4% WAR LOAN 1918**

Issued at Frs. 70.80, yielding 5.65% per annum.

Subscriptions will be taken at all branches of the

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK

Facilities granted on application.

Loans granted in gold and silver currencies.

CIVILIAN PARADE**(A Revision)**

MOTOR CARS taking part in the Civilian Parade, when approaching the line of formation from the Settlement must go via North Honan Road, turn left to Haining Road, right to North Chekiang Road to Boundary Road, — form upon Range Road at junction of North Szechuen, on the south side which order is to extend through Boundary and North Chekiang Roads if necessary. As it will be impossible to assign places to motor cars, they will be formed up in order of arrival.

FLOATS or motor-lorries or trucks, fire engines, etc., will pass along North Honan Road and form up on Range Road facing East on South side up to North Szechuen Road crossing.

The Japanese motor procession of 120 cars will form up on South side of Range Road East of North Szechuen Road crossing, facing West.

AMENDED ROUTE, Section 2, (Motor Vehicles.)

North Szechuen Road to North Soochow Road, to Garden Bridge and thence same as 1st. Section.

AMENDED ROUTE, Section 1, (Pedestrians, Carriages, Rickshas, etc.)

Start from Garden Bridge, to Bund, to French Bund, up Rue de Consulat, right along Rue Montauban, left along Avenue Edward VII, left along Avenue Montigny, thence by Avenue Joffre to French Park, then dismissed.

WARNING.—Floats must not be built to a height of more than 14 feet so as not to interfere with overhead wires. This must also be taken into consideration by those building Floats for the Torchlight Procession Saturday night.

Signed:

VICTORY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

Xmas Gifts

Seeing the great difficulty of getting articles from abroad, we have enlarged our EDUCATIONAL TOYS DEPARTMENT

PICTURE BOOKS

Over Twenty Kinds

EDUCATIONAL TOYS

Militia, Zoölogy, Physical, Science, Games, Puzzles, Dolls, Building Blocks, Etc.

Over 120 Kinds

CHRISTMAS CARDS

SINGLE-SHEETS FOLDERS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS

Artistic Chinese Designs Appropriate Greetings in English and Chinese

ALL BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP
JUST LOOK IN

Commercial Press, Limited

C458 HONAN ROAD, SHANGHAI

WILSON'S WAR SPEECHES PUBLISHED IN CHINESE

Commercial Press Brings Out
Collection Of Eight Of Pre-
sident's Famous Addresses

A valuable little booklet for Chinese distribution—and for foreign as well—is one which has just been brought out of the Commercial Press. It is a collection of President Wilson's war speeches in both English and Chinese.

The Chinese translation is by Dr. Moulin Chiang, Ph.D., of Columbia University and Secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association. It is an admirable translation, simple and direct and retaining all the force of the President's great utterances.

The speeches given are eight in number, beginning with President Wilson's address to Congress on February 3, 1917, on the occasion of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, and including in sequence: the address to the War Congress on April 2, 1917, giving America's reasons for going to war; the address of April 16, 1917, outlining the duty of Americans; the address of January 8, 1918, containing the famous fourteen requisites for peace; the Third Liberty Loan speech, given at Baltimore on April 6; the July 4th speech at Washington's tomb; the Labor Day address and the address urging the League of Nations, given at the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, September 28.

President Masaryk Leaves For Europe

Sails From New York To As-
sume Office As First Head
Of Czechoslovakia

(American Wireless News)

New York, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Professor Thomas G. Masaryk, first president of the newly created republic of Czechoslovakia, sailed for Liverpool today, accompanied by his daughter Olga. He expects to go to Prague and assume office and later attend the peace conference.

GERMAN INSURANCE CO.'S IN U.S. ARE TAKEN OVER

Licenses Revoked And Firms
To Be Liquidated By
Custodian

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Treasury Department licensees permitting German controlled insurance companies to continue operation under their original management for the purpose of liquidation have been revoked and the companies have been taken over for liquidation by the Alien Enemy Property Custodian.

CHILDREN OF U.S. FEED THOSE OF ARCHANGEL

Their Pennies And Dimes Pro-
vide Noon-Day Meal For
2,200 Daily

(American Wireless News)

Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Pennies and dimes contributed to the American Red Cross by the boys and girls of the United States are providing midday nourishment for more than 2,200 school children in Archangel. The Red Cross has reported that most Russian children are anaemic as the result of inability to obtain proper food before having fled from the interior of Russia.

LECTURES IN NANCHANG

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, November 15.—Samuel J. Mills, Secretary of the Student Department, National Committee Y.M.C.A., arrived in Nanchang yesterday to begin a series of lectures in the government and mission schools. His first address was given at the First Normal School where more than two hundred students are in attendance. The Second Middle School listened with keen interest in the afternoon of the same day when the speaker dwelt on the topic of student responsibilities.

Mr. Mills is a native of Shantung and speaks Chinese with ease and fluency. His audiences in every case remarked about his ready command of their mother tongue.

A reception to a number of younger officials, gentry and educationalists was given this afternoon by the local association.

Mr. Mills will spend a few days visiting the Nanchang Academy in order to interview a number of young men who are planning to enter the ministry. He leaves Monday for Wuhan.

Capt. J. J. Astor Gets Wounded Again



CAPTAIN ASTOR

Captain John Jacob Astor, of the Royal Household Cavalry, the youngest son of Viscount Astor, is reported wounded, for the second time during the war. He received his first wound in 1914. In 1916 Captain Astor married Lady Charlotte Mercer Nairne, the widow of Major Lord Charles Mercer Nairne, who was killed in the same engagement in which Astor was wounded. Captain Astor's father was made a peer in 1916, with the title of Baron Astor of Hever Castle. In 1917 he was made Viscount.

Sykora Concert Tonight

Mr. B. Sykora, cellist, assisted by Miss Katherine Campbell, pianist, will give a victory concert at the Lyceum Theater tonight. Half the proceeds will go for the care of wounded Czechoslovak soldiers. The concert is under the patronage of the Allied Consuls.

The program:

- 1.—Concerto Piotti
- Maestoso
- Andante lento
- Allegro vivo
- 2.—Adagio Tartini
- (b) Lento affetuoso ... James Oswald
- (c) Menuet Volvenski
- (d) Papillon Dvorak
- B. Sykora
- 3.—(a) Two piano pieces Cyril Scott
- (b) Allegro appassionato Saint-Saens
- Miss Katherine Campbell
- 4.—Sonata Henry Eccles, English 17th century
- 5.—(a) Victory Song Tuckwo
- (b) Nocturno James W. Duncan
- (c) Menuet Tuckwo
- (d) Variation Sykora
- B. Sykora

DR. REINSCH AND PARTY VISIT SACRED MOUNTAIN

American Minister And Mr. C. R. Crane Ascend Taishan And See Confucius' Grave

China Press Correspondence

Tientsin, Shantung, China, November 18.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, accompanied by Mrs. Reinsch, Mr. C. R. Crane, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Hussey, and Miss MacMurray ascended the mountain here yesterday and today are making the trip to the Grave of Confucius fifty miles south of this city. Mr. Reinsch is deeply interested in these ancient landmarks; this is his second visit to them historic scenes. The local official did all that was possible to show honor to the distinguished guests, furnishing escorts of soldiers and the food that he could borrow from the foreigners located here.

A special service of praise and thanksgiving was held at the church in the S.P.G. compound on Sunday, attended by Americans and British of this city, the sermon being preached by the Rev. A. E. Burne. All the schools have had holidays and we hope that the meaning of the armistice will gradually permeate the people of this community.

In some parts of the country the brigands are still at their work and becoming more desperate. Stories reach us of acts that remind one of the doings of the Boxers in the days before 1900. It is certainly time that the foreign governments should take hold of this matter and insist that order be preserved.

BRITISH WON'T BEGIN DEMOBILISATION YET

Conditions Don't Warrant It
Except In Limited Numbers
For Industry, Is Ruling

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 19.—The War Office states that the military situation does not admit of the commencement of demobilisation excepting limited numbers required for industrial reconstruction.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the Merchant Marine Service have taken place:

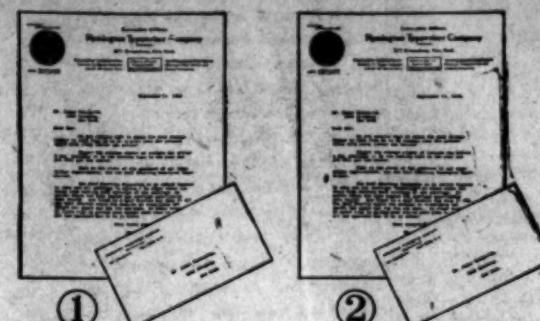
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. S. Hancock, appointed supernumerary third engineer of the Loongwo; Mr. E. Fuller, rejoined second officer of the Esang; Mr. A. J. Goldsworthy, second officer of the Esang, resigned; Mr. J. W. Duncan, second officer of the Tuckwo, to acting chief officer; Mr. R. Pote-Hunt, chief officer of the Tuckwo, on short leave; Mr. T. O'Hare, second officer of Kingswing, resigned; Mr. E. L. Mer-

ratt, second mate of the Loongwo, to supernumerary second mate; Mr. Dei Pan, second mate of the Shuang, to supernumerary second mate of the Yuensang; Mr. Dei Pan, supernumerary second mate of the Yuensang; Mr. Dei Pan, supernumerary second mate of the Loongwo, granted three weeks leave; Mr. A. T. Masson, third engineer of the Loongwo, signed off; Mr. W. A. Balch, supernumerary second mate of the Hangang, returned from leave; Mr. D. W. Ritchie, master of the Takwang, returned from leave; Mr. J. F. Gill, master of the Takwang, on leave; Mr. F. Wheeler, master of the Yuensang, returned from leave; Mr. J. Moanish, master of the Yuensang, to Mansang; Mr. A. V. Kennedy, master of the Mansang, in reserve; Mr. A. M. Henderson, appointed third mate of the Tungshing; Mr. W. J. Booker, chief officer of the Wingwang, to the Chungwang; Mr. W. W. Hipkin, chief officer of the Chungwang, to the Wingwang; Mr. E. Tapell, chief officer of the Yuensang, returned from leave; Mr. E. A. Thompson, chief officer of the Yuensang, signed off; Mr. T. S. King, chief officer of the Walshing, to the Wingwang; Mr. W. W. Hipkin, chief officer of the Wingwang, to the Walshing; Mr. E. Timmers, appointed third officer of the Chungwang; Mr. J. G. Davis, supernumerary second mate of the Kwasang, to second mate of the Laiwang; Mr. D. A. Smith, chief mate of Namsang, resigned; Mr. J. E. Levine, second mate of the Namsang, to acting chief officer; Mr. H. W. Chandler, chief mate of the Taisang, to the Koonshing; Mr. N. W. Van Courtlandt, chief mate of the Koonshing, sent to Hongkong for

orders; Mr. A. Lang, second engineer of the Fookwang, to the Hopang; Mr. J. Thomson, second engineer of the Hopang; Mr. L. V. de Souza, third engineer of the Loongwang, returned from leave; Mr. J. Ronke, third engineer of the Loongwang, signed off; Mr. S. E. Woolman, third engineer of the Cheongshing, to acting second engineer of the Kwongsang; Mr. H. Thomas, second engineer of the Yatshing, to the Tung-

shing; Mr. W. A. Piper, second engineer of the Kwongsang, to acting second engineer of the Cheongshing; Mr. A. Livingstone, second engineer of the Cheongshing, to acting chief engineer of the Kwongsang; Mr. J. B. Orment, chief engineer of the Kwongsang, sent to Shanghai for orders and Mr. C. T. Tivis, third engineer of the Fookwang, signed off.

Here are two letters—exactly alike



The same typist wrote number one 25% faster by using the

SELF STARTING REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

YOU use typewriters to save business TIME. You employ stenographers to save business TIME.

Your stenographers are probably typing now at their natural speed limit.

To gain more business TIME this faster typewriter has been invented.

Time saved by the Self Starting Remington is 15% to 25% on business letters

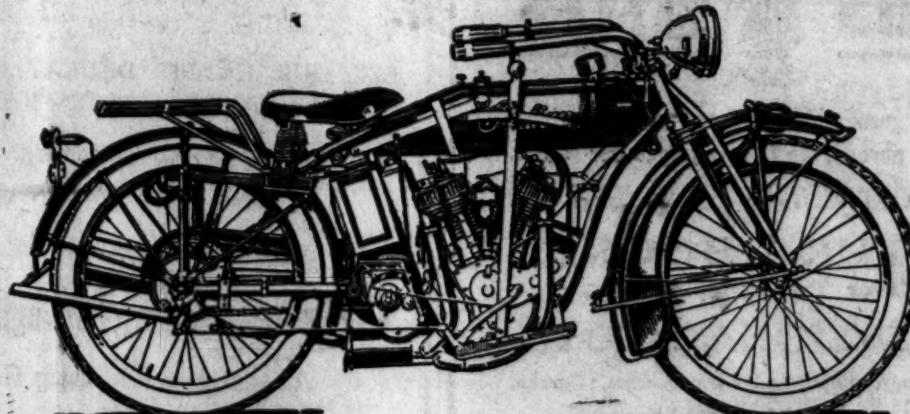
MUSTARD & CO., (Sole Agents)

22 Museum Road,

Shanghai.

We have now received a
shipment of the highly-popular

Indian Motor Cycles



2 1/2, 4, 5 and 7 H.P.

Owing to the great demand, make your booking NOW.

For prices and full information, apply

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE CO.

EASTERN GARAGE

Central 1159 and 2711

STAR GARAGE

West 197 and 131

LAOU KIU CHWANG & CO.

P. 128 Nanking Road, Shanghai

**SILK, SATIN, CREPE, GAUZE,
PONGEE, EMBROIDERY, FURS,
LACE, ETC., ETC.**

Drapers, Milliners, Outfitters
and Haberdashers

Telephone: Central 3169

Branch
at
Tientsin

Our Prices
are the lowest in Shanghai

Established
in
1857

METHODIST CONFERENCE COMPLETES ITS WORK

Three New Districts Created
And New Presiding Elders Placed in Charge

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, November 19.—The Methodist Conference here is over and the appointments for another year have been read. There were practically no changes in the appointments of the foreigners but the Chinese pastors were moved in quite a number of cases. Three new districts were created in order to give a smaller territory to each of the Presiding Elders and allow more intensive work. Rev. S. R. Anderson, Rev. E. Filley, and Rev. Wu Cha-nao are the new Presiding Elders, the three old ones keeping half of their old districts. The Conference has been one of the best in the history of the church in China, and as Bishop McMurray said it remains with us as our resident Bishop for the next four years, we look for the most successful period of the work during this time.

The celebration of the Centenary of foreign missions in the Methodist Church in China occupied quite a good deal of time and thought during the Conference and the Chinese pastors organized to become self-supporting during the next five years. They requested that the salaries paid to them out of funds from America be reduced one-fifth each year for the next five years and they are to get this sum from the Chinese Church. The sums are still asked to be sent to China, but they will be used for additional work in larger field or in more intensive work in such field as it may be assigned. This is a real step forward and decidedly marks one of the greatest advancements that we have ever had.

News Briefs

The Tientsin Mint has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to coin a large number of dollar pieces in commemoration of the Allies' victory.

Mr. A. P. White-Cooper, former vice-chairman of the Municipal Council, left for England yesterday on account of ill-health. A large number of friends were at the jetty to see him off and to wish him a speedy return.

Owing to the armistice celebration, the sale of home-made sweets in the nurses' quarter of the Isolation Hospital Saturday has been postponed till Monday. Admission will be free.

The wedding of Mr. C. F. de Neergaard of the International Banking Corporation, Peking, and Miss Christine Hopkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Hopkins, will take place November 22 at the home of the bride's parents, according to northern papers.

The American Red Cross work rooms, 15B Kiangse Road, will be closed this afternoon and all day tomorrow and the work rooms at 53 Seochuan Road all day today and tomorrow.

Charged with attempted murder, Nucco Sobato, held as the assailant of Ms. Morena, appeared in the Italian Consular Court yesterday morning. The case was remanded until Tuesday morning and Sobato is held at the Central Police Station.

Harriers To Run Sunday

Owing to the Victory celebrations it has been decided to postpone the Shanghai Harriers' run, set for tomorrow, until Sunday. The run was originally to have been made in the Bubbling Well district but is now changed to the Hongkew Park country and will be over the course on which the sealed handicap event of November 30 will be staged. The runners will start from Hongkew Park pavilion at 10 a.m. Sunday.

Freddie Welsh Enlists In U.S. Army



FREDDIE WELSH.

ear view together with ample accommodation for large crowds, and without fear of a collapse! The track itself will be large enough to provide a 200-yards straightaway.

The local committee has its offices in the Young Men's Christian Association building to which address communications should be sent. The general managers for local affairs are Mr. H. R. Williamson and Mr. J. F. Tan. The treasurer of the Taiyuanfu committee is Mr. H. Wang. The secretaries for English correspondence are Messrs. R. D. Arnold and S. C. Harrington.

From what has been said it will be clear that no effort is being spared to make the forthcoming track meet a success. Governor Yen is anxious to give his visitors a good reception and to send them back on their return from Shanghai with nothing but the pleasantest of recollections.

In view of this spirit of cordiality and of the preparations that are being made we look forward to a hearty response from the other Provinces and we would urge all colleges and universities to make early provision for this track meet so that there may not be one institution of any standing without its representative.

Portuguese Co. Annual Shoot

Following are the results of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., annual rifle meeting, held November 2 and 3: Accumulating Handicaps:

1st Prize..... 6 points
2nd Prize..... 4 " "
3rd Prize..... 2 "

(To be deducted off the actual scores plus the class handicaps.)

A Class—Nil.
B Class—Plus 10 percent on the actual scores.

C Class—Plus 20 percent on the actual scores.

D Class—Plus 30 percent on the actual scores.

Weather conditions throughout the meeting were bad, dull light and very dark after 4 p.m. with an ex-

Athletic Sports Held In Shansi Province

China Press Correspondence
Taiyuanfu, Shansi, November 15.—Amongst other modern interests that the Governor of Shansi is keenly supporting is athletics. About a month ago an inter-collegiate sports meet was held in this city lasting for two days.

Governor Yen Hsi-shan was present throughout the proceedings and took great interest in the various events. The celebrations of the outbreak of the revolution took the form of athletic displays and contests by the military and were witnessed by more than ten thousand people.

In the schools and colleges three foreign-trained athletic instructors are hard at work endeavoring to bring the standard of the local students up to that of those nearer the coast.

As further proof of the interest that high officials are taking in the North China track meet that is to take place in this city in April of next year we have these facts: The Governor has consented to be President of the Taiyuanfu Committee and has subscribed \$1,000.00 toward the preliminary local expenses. General Chao Ts'u-lung is his representative and takes the chair at all committee meetings. The Chief of Provincial Police, Nan Kuei-hsin, is also on the committee and has undertaken the responsibility of preparing the site where the sports are to be held. An excellent situation has been chosen—the best the city affords—in the south-east corner of the city. The high walls on two sides lend themselves admirably to terracing, affording a

The American Red Cross work rooms, 15B Kiangse Road, will be closed this afternoon and all day tomorrow and the work rooms at 53 Seochuan Road all day today and tomorrow.

Charged with attempted murder, Nucco Sobato, held as the assailant of Ms. Morena, appeared in the Italian Consular Court yesterday morning. The case was remanded until Tuesday morning and Sobato is held at the Central Police Station.

Harriers To Run Sunday

Owing to the Victory celebrations it has been decided to postpone the Shanghai Harriers' run, set for tomorrow, until Sunday. The run was originally to have been made in the Bubbling Well district but is now changed to the Hongkew Park country and will be over the course on which the sealed handicap event of November 30 will be staged. The runners will start from Hongkew Park pavilion at 10 a.m. Sunday.

year view together with ample accommodation for large crowds, and without fear of a collapse! The track itself will be large enough to provide a 200-yards straightaway.

The local committee has its offices in the Young Men's Christian Association building to which address communications should be sent. The general managers for local affairs are Mr. H. R. Williamson and Mr. J. F. Tan. The treasurer of the Taiyuanfu committee is Mr. H. Wang. The secretaries for English correspondence are Messrs. R. D. Arnold and S. C. Harrington.

From what has been said it will be clear that no effort is being spared to make the forthcoming track meet a success. Governor Yen is anxious to give his visitors a good reception and to send them back on their return from Shanghai with nothing but the pleasantest of recollections.

In view of this spirit of cordiality and of the preparations that are being made we look forward to a hearty response from the other Provinces and we would urge all colleges and universities to make early provision for this track meet so that there may not be one institution of any standing without its representative.

Following are the results of the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., annual rifle meeting, held November 2 and 3: Accumulating Handicaps:

1st Prize..... 6 points
2nd Prize..... 4 "

(To be deducted off the actual scores plus the class handicaps.)

A Class—Nil.
B Class—Plus 10 percent on the actual scores.

C Class—Plus 20 percent on the actual scores.

D Class—Plus 30 percent on the actual scores.

Weather conditions throughout the meeting were bad, dull light and very dark after 4 p.m. with an ex-

ceptional strong north-east wind blowing during the two days, which was very trying to the younger shots.

There were 56 entries—52 completed their Trained Man's Course 1918 returning their cards with the following results:

3 Officers.
10 Marksmen.
18 1st Class Shots.
19 2nd Class Shots.
2 3rd Class Shots.

52 Officers and Men.
Coporal A. F. Diniz Jr. was in charge at the Range. The following were the results for the meeting:

1.—Premio "Nolasco"—Practices 2 and 8

2.—Premio "Soochow"—Skirmishing 600-200 yards

3.—Premio "Landy"—Practice 4 and Bisley 500 yards.

4.—Premio "Soochow"—Skirmishing 600-200 yards

5.—Premio "Lady"—Practice 4 and Bisley 500 yards.

6.—Premio "Waytoons"—Practice 6 and Bisley 300 yards

7.—Premio "Avito Leitao"..... 36

8.—Premio "Armando Silva"..... 29 + 5.50 = 34.50

9.—Premio "Conrado Maher"..... 31

10.—Premio "R.A.B."—Bisley 200 and 600 yards

11.—Premio "Joaquim Canavarro"..... 40 + 4 = 44

12.—Premio "Fernando Carneiro"..... 38 + 2.50 = 41.50

13.—Premio "Sebastião Campos"..... 40 = 40

14.—Premio "S. R. D. Diniz"..... 34 + 3.40 = 37.40

15.—Premio "Luciano Lopez"..... 167

16.—Premio "José M. Remedios"..... 162

17.—Premio "Fernando Caron"..... 92

18.—Premio "Sam. Pintos"..... 154

19.—Premio "Verdant Villa" — Seccao No. 8

20.—Premio "Davidson" — Seccao No. 1

Pte. Julio Gutierrez..... 33 + 6.60 = 39.60
C-Sgt. Helmo Fernandes 33 + 2.30 = 36.30
9.—Premio "Senhoras" — Practices 2, 4 and 6

Lt. Ernesto Carneiro..... 41 + 4.10 = 45.10

Pte. Arthur Leitao..... 38 + 2.80 = 41.80

Pte. Jose M. Remedios 32 + 9.60 = 41.60

Pte. Joaquim Gomes 33 + 6.60 = 39.60

Pte. Fred Gutierrez..... 38 + 3.60 = 39.60

Ladies:

1. Miss Zephy Vieira

2. Lydia Souza

3. Mrs. J. M. E. Pereira

4. Miss Ines da Silva

5. Miss Carmen Souza

10.—Premio da Companhia

Points

1st Pte. Jose Diniz 256

2nd Pte. Fred Gutierrez 233

3rd Sgt. Manuel Leitao 235

4th Q.M. Sgt. Conrado Maher 223

5th Sgt. Fernando Leitao 225

6th Capt. A. M. Diniz 224

7th Pte. Augusto Silva 224

11.—Premio da Companhia

1st Cpl. Adelino Diniz Jr. 213

2nd Lieut. Ernesto Carneiro 208

3rd Pte. Antonio Gomes 193

4th Pte. Ruy Souza 183

5th Pte. Luciano Lopez 167

6th Pte. Jose M. Remedios 162

7th Pte. O. Fernando Caron 92

8th Pte. Sam. Pintos 154

12.—Premio "Verdant Villa" — Seccao No. 8

13.—Premio "Davidson" — Seccao No. 1

SCIENTIFIC EYE TESTING

Refraction and Manufacturing
TORIC LENSES
Accurate lens grinding. Sun
Glasses and Goggles.
THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
66 Nanking Rd.—Tel. Genc. 1548
(Two doors above Honan Rd.)

GOODYEAR TIRES
FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

CELEBRATE THE ARMISTICE!

Buy a present for your wife or best girl!

The Kiu Luen Silk Co.

are offering special reduced prices on all goods in stock on account of the VICTORY of the ALLIES

SILKS

SATINS

PONGEES

CRAPES

GAUZES

EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

DRAPERS AND MILLINERS

LADIES' OUTFITTERS

DRESS MAKERS

REMEMBER SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS

WEEK ONLY

KIU LUEN SILK CO.

C. 502 HONAN ROAD

SHANGHAI

Inspection Invited

"The Victory Champagne"

Direct from France</

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE, First Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Correspondence to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Offices, Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
New York Office, 140 Broadway, New York
Washington Bureau, Metropolitan Building, Washington, D. C.
Telegraph Address—CHINA PRESS, Shanghai

Subscription Rates
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year,
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months,
SUNDAY, per Year, 7.00
Mailed to Foreign Countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
25 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Agency, Shanghai, China.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1422 Business Office.

1422 Editorial Department.

Teletype Address—NATRESS SHANGHAI

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated

Delaware, Publishers'

WEATHER
Cloudy, misty, but improving weather.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

Tuan To Lead China's Peace
Delegation?

OUR Peking correspondent directs timely attention to a mischievous suggestion which, if carried out, is calculated to operate to the detriment of China. General Tuan Chi-chi's henchmen in the Peking Parliament are attempting to prepare the ground for the re-appointment of General Tuan as Prime Minister and then have him placed at the head of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe. His supporters are beginning to realize that his position has of late considerably weakened, and in order to bolster up the discredited militarist, they have placed motion on the agenda of the Senate proposing that General Tuan be re-appointed Prime Minister and entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet.

A more ill-advised selection than that of Tuan Chi-chi for the post of head of the Chinese Peace Delegation to Europe could not be conceived. General Tuan is admittedly the arch-militarist of China and has perhaps been the greatest individual factor that has retarded this country's progress. Even granting that he is loyal and patriotic to his country, the fact remains that he is not a competent man for such a responsible post as head of the Peace Delegation. He is an out-and-out militarist and knows nothing, and cares less, for the vast issues to be handled by the European Peace Conference. Fancy President Wilson meeting at the council table of the European Peace Conference one who has glorified and exalted war to the knife with his fellow-countrymen. There is no question that General Tuan Chi-chi is a misfit for the post for which he is recommended by his supporters. The motive for the recommendation is, of course, perfectly clear. It is the desire of the Peking militarists to give their discredited creed, now about to expire, a fresh lease of life by the appointment of General Tuan once again as Premier.

But a still more potent reason for not sending Tuan to Europe exists. He would be dominated by the Japanese as he was when he permitted all those recent Japanese loans to be contracted.

China wishes to obtain a hearing at the Peace Conference, she must send a man better qualified, both by training and temperament, than General Tuan Chi-chi. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, for instance. That is the type of man that would be a credit to the Chinese Peace Delegation and win for China a respectful hearing. To send General Tuan to the council table of the Peace Conference would be a gratuitous affront to the Allies who, in spite of their four years' preoccupation in the war, have not been unmindful of the personalities that have brought China to the verge of ruin.

The German Colonies
(New York Times)

ARE negroes People? Are the Chinese People? One would not think so to judge by the German way of discussing the future disposition of the German colonies. Germany pretends to accept President Wilson's series of points, one of which was that the interests of the people should be consulted in the disposition made of the lands wherein they live; but it never enters their heads that the interests of the people of Kiaochau or of Southwest Africa could be consulted. Indeed, so far as Southwest Africa

is concerned, there are not so many people left to consult; Germany has killed more than half of them.

It is doubtless true that the natives of Africa cannot be left to govern themselves when they have pushing white neighbors all around them. Our own Indians are proof enough of that. Nevertheless, their interests are going to be consulted; there must be no more of that ruthless enslaving of native populations, their robbery by swindling treaties and their murder by wholesale. These things disgrace the records of all colonizing nations in a rougher, more brutal age; but mankind has advanced, and colonization for the benefit of the native as well as of the colonist is the rule now.

It is not, however, the rule for Germany, which enslaves, tortures, and murders in the true spirit of the conquerors of Peru four hundred years ago. And Germany must leave Africa, since she knows nothing to do with Africans except to enslave and kill them. There may be some who take a more utilitarian view of it, who say that these countries must be developed at whatever cost. Well, by that rough test, too, Germany fails. She cannot colonize, she does not know how. Her only idea of making a colony is to put up a replica of Germany on African soil, without the slightest regard to whether it fits that soil or not.

No colonist could do business without consulting Berlin; and since colonization, to be successful, requires initiative and does not thrive under delays, German colonization was strangled in its cradle. The Government imposed so heavy a tax on diamonds that the amount smuggled is believed to be more than the amount regularly exported. The heavy hand of the Government has made the copper mines almost unproductive. Meanwhile the colonists have been loaded down with heavy taxation. What they got to show for it was splendid public buildings, statues in the best style of German art, immense schools with few pupils in them, and so on.

The natives were treated as the Conquistadors treated the ancient Peruvians, except that the Conquistadors did seem to know how to make their slaves work. Germany's African history has been a long procession of "wars," that is, massacres, torturings, and deportations. In Southwest Africa they reduced the native population from 200,000 to 82,000 in three years. They drove women and children into the desert to die of thirst, and this not as the ordinary brutality of ignorant settlers, but as a military operation. General von Trotha's proclamation to the Hottentot nation, dated October 2, 1904, contains this:

"The Hottentot nation must now leave the country. If the people do it not, I will compel them with the big gun. Within the German frontier, every Hottentot, with or without a rifle, with or without cattle, will be shot. I will not take over any more women and children, but I will either drive them back to their people or have them fired on. These are my words to the nation of the Hottentots."

Thus—leaving aside all questions of humanity—thus did the good German sword drive out all the prospective laborers in the country and leave the overtaxed, harassed white colonists surrounded by statues and public buildings. It is full time that Germany, which does not know how to colonies, should retire from Africa in favor of somebody who understands the business.

They Came From Taos
(From the Cincinnati Times-Star)
Six men are down from Taos. Six men who came from the little Indian pueblo have given all they had to right and honor. The casualty list tells many things, but it tells few things more grandly glorious than the passing of the six Taos braves. Old Taos of New Mexico—walled city where the Spaniards held their sway before the Pilgrims sighted Plymouth Rock, and where the silent Indians, through all these four hundred years, still light their watch-fires on the walls, and wait to see Monte-zuma come again!

Old Taos of New Mexico, where Doniphon rode in these seventy years ago, and brought the Flag—the Flag that has fluttered over Taos ever since, and fluttered high above the six Taos braves, who died! There are not 500 souls in Taos, and there cannot be a hundred warriors of them all—and yet, out of Taos, into the smoke and flame, went six silent, fighting red men, six Indian soldiers who gave up their lives!

Six men are down from Taos; six Pueblo braves will see the brown hills and the Rio Grande no more. Six men are down from Taos—and does the glorious list of slain tell a nobler, finer story?

A New Alliance With Russia— Rebuild The Economic Fabric

By Broad, Practical Policy Of Sympathy Russia May Soon
Be Restored As Free And Thriving Democracy

By Norman J. F. Leggett
(Japan Advertiser)

Readers will find the following article worth their careful perusal. The writer, now resident at Yokohama, is an Englishman who has spent several years in Russia, including the whole period of the war and revolution. He was one of the last Englishmen to escape eastward from Moscow last March when the German advance threatened that city. The views set forth in the article are based on a close and sympathetic study of the Russian temperament and a long acquaintance with Russian affairs. Mr. Leggett, it will be seen, takes a view of Russia which is hopeful and at the same time reasonable, and believes that a wise policy on the part of the Allies will bring about results of the highest value.

The political atmosphere in Russia at the present time is exceedingly difficult to describe. The highest principles fight hand in hand with the basest opportunism, and no man can trust his neighbor. In the economic world conditions are chaotic. There is no confidence, and no man has the slightest guarantee that he will reap the fruits of his toil. That economically the country should become disorganized in sympathy with the violent political upheaval is to a certain extent natural, but here again it must in fairness be remembered that it was Russia's huge war expenditure that weakened her economic foundations while yet she was politically fairly stable. In Russian affairs especially it is essential in order to grasp the principles underlying recent developments that a clear distinction be kept between politics and economics. In this distinction will be found the key to the right handling of the Russian problem, and unless it is done, the foundations of religious belief were undermined, and from 1905 onwards the church rapidly lost all hold over the people. With the prestige of the church fell also the prestige of the Tsar, and the humble peasant, for whom in the old days the Tsar was God, began to despise him. The autocratic government, jealous as it was that the form of its laws be not broken, made no adequate attempts to foster a spirit more in harmony with the system it desired to perpetuate, and the immoral propaganda of the revolutionaries went on unchecked. **Soldiers Without Patriotism**

After the Tsardom had been overthrown and the army became free, the "intelligentsia" of Russia were almost as surprised as the rest of the world at the lack of patriotism shown by the soldiers. Kerensky made an appeal to the nobler feelings of the Russian army such as has rarely been made before. His words, however, fell on barren ground, and the harvest of action was but a poor one. Nor is this really to be wondered at. The vast majority had been fighting because they were sent to the front and had had army discipline inoculated into them, but even three years of war had not made them feel that they were fighting for Russia. Fighting because the Tsar willed it, yes, but for Russia in the sense that a Frenchman fights for France, most decidedly no. This is the moment where the Bolsheviks came to the front. The church impotent, the iron order of autocracy destroyed, there remained to guide the actions of the masses only the teaching they had imbibed at the hands of the revolutionaries. This teaching was given a definite direction in the first place by German agents who wished to disorganize the army, and then when the Bolsheviks discovered how favorable the moment was for them they threw all their energy into an effort to press their political views home, assisted by their leader, Lenin, after his spectacular arrival from Germany in a sealed wagon. "Land for the peasants" had been the cry for years of those who wished to stir the peasants up against the government. "Take it yourselves" now whispered the Bolsheviks to the peasant soldiers. The workmen's organizations had long been the hotbed of revolutionary propaganda. In a country of mixed nationalities and interests like Russia, it is comparatively easy to find the "agent provocateur" type of individual, and it is certain that German gold and energy will be generously devoted to intriguing against the reputation of the Allies.

Generations of political slavery have resulted in undermining the civic morality of the Russian masses; or, since slaves can hardly be said to have any civic morality, perhaps it would be more correct to say that the masses have become inoculated with principles which are entirely opposed to those on which the civil life of communities has always been founded. The reasons for this are not far to seek. The campaign for liberty, though so harshly suppressed, was very widespread, and especially striking were the results achieved by this campaign after the movement had been crystallized by the 1905 revolution.

An Orgy Of Nationalisation

"The peasants are to have the land; you take over the factories yourselves," advised the Bolsheviks. The more moderate parties, anxious to keep the people under their sway, followed the Bolsheviks with schemes of nationalization or property more drastic than they had ever dreamt of before the revolution, and finally each party tried to outdo the others in offering benefits to the peasants and workmen. For the moderate parties their programs were intended to be something to be attained in the future, ideals to work for. The Bolsheviks, however, fanatics or agents provocateurs or whatever they were, soon got control of the workmen with their "do it now" policy, and once the workmen had tasted the joys of doing just whatever they liked in the factories where they had formerly done what they were told, and had proved that no immediate bad results to themselves followed, the Bolshevik party attracted all the most violent and worst elements in the laboring classes. The unscrupulous leaders were alive to their opportunities of obtaining power. Agents were sent into the country to preach the same doctrine, the peasants were worked up against the landowners and soon in all parts of European Russia the peasants were dividing the landed estates by the simple method of robbing all they could lay their hands on. Everybody knows the state of chaos and misery to which the autocratic government did not recognize. Russian literature and journalism, carefully censored though it was, formed the chief vehicle of the new influence. Almost without exception Russian authors are "liberal," and with the spread of a subtle propaganda not obviously directed against Russian autocracy, but nevertheless bearing within it the spirit of revolution against all the moral forces on which the autocratic state depended. The policy of Allies and Russian Parties

These brief notes on political conditions may serve to suggest some of the difficulties which Allied

Intervention will have to face. Political passion still runs high in the land, and while there are already faint signs of reaction in some quarters, yet still we see the poison spreading into those districts which have hitherto escaped it. In order not to become embroiled in a partisan war the Allies' conduct must therefore be carefully controlled, and there must be no attempt to support one political party against another. There is only one political principle for the Allies to have, and that is the democratic principle of government by the will of the people and the details are for the Russians to work out according to their special nature; and it is not for the Allies to decide what is the will of the people.

Having thus limited the sphere of Allied activity, it will be useful to turn to the legitimate and proper field of Allied interest at this time, viz., the economic. It is of far greater importance for the Allies that Russia should be quickly put on a sound economic foundation than that any particular form of government should be established. And while the immediate object of Allied intervention is to rid Russia of Germans and German influence, this immediate military aspect is but one side of the complicated Russian problem which has to be decided finally either in favor of Germany or of the Allies.

Economic Rehabilitation

Economically the Russian peasants and laborers are better acquainted with the phenomena of cause and effect than politically. Neither the peasant nor the laborer has been able to rid himself of the underlying conviction that he must after all work in order to live. True, your workman will not work unless he is sure of being able to purchase food with his wages, and your peasant will not till the fields unless he is confident that no one will come and steal his harvest. Also, your merchant will not put his money into the bank if he has doubts about being able to get it out, nor will he invest it in property or commercial undertaking if he fears they will be confiscated. Here is where the Allies can do signal service. They should devote a great deal of their attention to restoring confidence in the economical machinery of Russia, or at any rate the most important parts of that machinery. As far as Siberia is concerned the problems are not too involved, and once a good start had been made in Siberia it would be much easier to tackle European Russia. Let the Allies say, "We will run the economic side of Siberia until a government is established sufficiently stable to take it over from us," and let them run it above all in the interests of the Russians. Those workmen and peasants who wish to go on with their work would welcome a state of affairs that would secure for them the fruits of their toil, and the "intelligentsia" would support it in a body. A point upon which too much stress cannot be laid is the moral value of this for the rest of the Russian community. Able to turn from a political strife that must in the end become hateful to the great majority, the country might find salvation in work and improved economic conditions. And whereas the economic life of Russia has been brought to such a disastrous state of chaos by the political upheaval, we may finally look to see political stability follow in the train of re-established economic equilibrium.

The Way To Success

Russia has got to be rescued out of the terrible predicament she was thrown into by the sudden overthrow of tsardom in the middle of the world-war. The great Russian revolution, inspired by the love of freedom and supported morally by all the democratic countries of the world, has fallen a prey to the ignorance of the masses and the unscrupulous exploitation of her enemies and certain classes of rogues and intriguers. A nation of over 150 million inhabitants cannot be taken over and run at a minute's notice by the Allies, who have already a huge burden on their shoulders. Russia must in the end work out her own salvation. But the Allies can help to the best of their ability; they can send food to the starving people and by means of a disinterested and honest policy indicate the way of national re-birth. By a studied non-interference in political affairs, there is every hope for the success of a campaign for the re-building of the economic structure of Russia in the interests of the Russian people, and there is no reason why the encouragement of the Russians to assist in the re-organisation of their country should not fit in with the military overthrow of Germany. It is perhaps impossible that the Allies shall not be required on occasion to be firm with political parties, and even to interfere with what the people may regard as their economic rights, and still more will German intrigue and propaganda endeavor to discredit the Allies with such action. If the Allies' policy, however, is inspired by an earnest wish to see Russia a thriving and free democracy, there need be no fear that in a short time the Russians would not support a policy which they saw was founded on a real desire for their welfare. Now that it is the Russian people who count, and not a small ruling clique, it is only by such a broad policy of sympathy that the Allies can attain a lasting spirit of harmony with Russia.

Ladies' Department

NEW GOODS

Tailor Made Suits, Evening Dresses. Afternoon
Dresses. Winter Coats. Woolen Skirts. Silk Skirts.
Vogue Millinery, etc., etc.

Boyes, Bassett & Co.
SHOW ROOMS
35 Nanking Road

GOOD YEAR TIRES

FOR MAXIMUM MILEAGE

Marine INSURANCE Motor Car Life

At Lowes' Current Rates

Yang-tze—Fire

S. British—Marine

Equitable—Fire

New York Life—Life

Railway Passenger—

Motor Accident

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road

Telephone 778

HIRE CARS

\$300 Per Hour

\$100 Minimum

'Phone Central 4257

The' Hudford Garage

89-91 RUE MONTAUBAN

Dr. John Goddard

Optician

Sun Glasses in Various Shades

W. T. Findley, M. D.

36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

**PLEASE LOOK AT
YOUR SHOULDERS**

Have They Any Wrinkles?
If you like to have a perfect fit, call on

Henry! The Tailor,

J14 Seward Road

I acquired the art of cutting from an American tailor. A trial is solicited.



Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Found On An Old Cuff

A lot of people will always believe it was influenza.

It is a good plan to name the baby Archie, and then when he grows up and loses his hair you can call him Archibald.

Some people "marry for love" and others live happily ever after.

There will be about nine million miles of second-hand barbed wire placed on the market soon.

When we have our final settlement with the English we should insist that they take back their sparrows.

The greatest pessimist in the world is the one who wears a belt and suspenders at the same time.

One of the penalties of being President is being obliged to wear a stovepipe hat.

No matter who is Sultan of Turkey, he never seems to be able to add much tone to the job.

Maybe they will be able to catch those celebrated six sons with insect powder.

Now that long skirts have come into style, a lot of persons who admire tall buildings will have time to look at them for the first time in four years.

Pretty soon we will hear that the price of carrots has gone up on account of peace.

Looks as though a lot of the forty-five-year draft boys will not be able to call themselves veterans of anything but the influenza epidemic.

A Few Smoke Rings

Contrary to the general belief in profiteering circles, the Tea Commandments have not been adjourned for the duration of the war.

Motto of the Swedish match: "Back to the box. There'll be no strike tonight."

Some people keep servants just to get the news when it is news.

If the Battle of Gettysburg took place today over there it would get two lines in the night report: "Slight activity on a quiet sector."

Arrangements have been made at the Elite barber shop to receive the German peace proposals by rounds.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Altar-ations

By Bertha Bell

Of all our grand old institutions marriage has surely been one of the quickest to put itself on a "war basis." Hymen climbed up on Mars's bandwagon without a moment's hesitation. Nowadays marriages are made in heaven—and in haste.

While every one has been worrying how to "speed up" industry, that old institution of marriage has "speeded up" itself without the least fuss or bother. And the other on the accelerator—so to speak—and has been bowing along merrily.

And it has done this without any governmental help or any special favors. Official regulations have, in fact, made marriage more of a problem than ever—if that is possible.

The uncertainty of sailing dates, of draft calls and military transfers has caused it to adopt a time schedule more complicated than that of the New York subways.

The way in which marriage has adapted itself to war conditions has been a surprise to a lot of people. And it has been a hard blow to the so-called marriage reformers, who had almost despaired of ever pounding the thing into shape. These re-

formers used to run around and write pamphlets, and demand uniform laws, and get terribly excited. But, after all, marriage is for those who marry and not for those who re-form—war or no war.

However, some of the recent rulings tend to shorten the path to the altar, and if the Government keeps on as it has started a lot of things may happen. For, in the language of the bargain sale, the Government has declared "half off" on wedding announcements. That is to say, these choice messages must be engraved upon a single instead of a double sheet of paper, and they must be inclosed in single instead of double envelopes.

This ruling comes from the pulp and paper section of the war industries board, so it must be good. But it's a hard blow at brides. The dear young things have grown so accustomed to double sheets and double envelopes that this edict looks to them almost like a double cross. And if announcements are to be put in single wrappers it will be harder than ever to tell them from other advertising.

And hereafter the announcement must come in only eight sizes, instead of about ninety. This is the most unkindest cut of all, as Shakespeare would say if he were alive and working for the government at a dollar a year. One can't be the least bit individual if there are only eight sizes. There is bound to be some one who has used the one you select.

But this is only the beginning. Marriage usually is, of course, but that isn't what we mean). The pulp and paper section has started a reform which may outlast the war, and which runs the risk of being applied to any number of the "trimmings."

The bridal veil is a convenient point of attack. It is yards and yards longer than it need be. The pulp and paper section, with the aid of a pair of shears, ought to be able to eliminate quite a lot of it.

Even the ceremony itself may not escape. It comes in varying lengths now, but it is quite within the bounds of possibility that it will be curtailed further.

Once more you can secure the testimony of all bridegrooms that the ceremony is too long. Just what form this shortening of the ceremony will take is a mystery—as yet. Perhaps the pulp and paper section may take H. G. Wells's model for a starter. It runs something like this:

"D'bd'loved, we gath'd 'gather sight o' Gard's face this congaion jo' gath'er man. Wom' Holy Mat'm' which is on'b' state stootted by Gard in times man's innocence."

Then on to the responses: "Wilton lover, cumfer, oner, keeper sickness and health?"

"Pete arf me. . . . Have hold this day ford. . . . Betworse, richpoo."

"Withis ring Ivy wed."

A ceremony like this would save time, breath and wear and tear on the bridegroom.

Colonel House was in America for a few minutes one-day last week. The colonel had nothing to say for publication and said it very well. Somebody stole the clapper off of the fire engine house bell, and now when they want to have fire they have to run to Jed Mink's blacksmith shop and get his sledge hammer and then climb in the belfry and ring the bell with it. When Jed looks up the shop and goes away it makes it awkward, for they have to keep the fire going 'till he gets back so they can ring the bell and call the company out.

You say there is so much fightin' goin' on that you can't see the war at all. I didn't send you over there to look at it, but to win it. When you have done so you can come home and look at the movin' pictures of it.

Your cousin Elmer left for the war last week. When he gets over there chum up with him. You will know him as he was wearin' a wrist watch when he left here. Meet him at the boat and show him around France awhile. He wrote from an Atlantic port that he expected to sail on the steamship Deleted, so when you see her comin' in he will be on her.

We all celebrated Columbus Day. He was the fellor that discovered America. I wish he had gone a little farther and discovered how to live in it.

Our old friend Chauncey Depew unveiled a statue of himself the other day. He is the only man in the world who knows how he is going to look 800 years from now. Hank Ford is still runnin' for the Senate, but not in one of his own cars. If he was, he wouldn't be still runnin'.

Some fellow committed treason the other day by taken' Woodrow's picture when he was whistlin'. When Woodrow was whistlin' not the fellor, Bob La Follette is still sufferin' from the lockjaw. Bill Bryan ain't had much to do since they sent the chaw-tauqua tent over to France for the army.

A couple of circuses is still eking out a livin' somewhere in the west. There is a shortage of peanuts, but the peanut politician crop is as luxuriant as ever. A dog bit Hank Tumma, our village constable, last week, and died of acute alcoholism.

If you think you are going to monkey around and keep the war goin' all Winter so as to get out of the

Yours, Dad

Somewhere in America

Sometimes in October,

To Private William Tibbs,

Somewhere in Europe:

Dear Bill—I got your letter asking me how the war is going, and I have no hesitancy in telling you that it seems to be going Democratic by quite a large majority. You say you are so busy fighting at the front that you don't have time to find out how the war is going. It is just as well. You keep right on fighting, and the gang down at the Squantumville grocery will run the war, so you won't have anything to take your mind off your work. When it's time to quit your dad will let you know.

I suppose you think you have some bad engagements over there, but we also had a fierce one here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus W. Purdy issued

cards last week announcing the betrothal of their eldest daughter,

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

KAIPING Coal Coke

For all Industrial and Household Purposes

Offices: No. 1 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

KODAK Finishing

with us is a specialty. Try us with some of your work and be convinced

Burr. Broadway

Victrola

Dance-lovers—

Get a Victrola and a dozen Victor Records on our easy payment plan and you'll be able to dance whenever you wish—and to the best music in the world.

Victrolas, \$15 to \$400

VICTOR AGENTS

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

SAFETY HOT WATER CIRCULATING BOILERS

The Gas Boiler is intended to supersede or act as an auxiliary to the Coal Range, the result of installing one of these Boilers as well as a Gas Cooker, is that the Kitchen can be kept absolutely sweet and clean. As Gas is only burnt when required there is no waste of fuel.

On Hire or For Purchase

For particulars apply to:

The Engineer

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road.

Or our Showroom: 29 Nanking Road

WILKINSONS
PAINTS & VARNISHES FOR ALL
GENERAL PURPOSES
FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.
24 Kiukung Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings.

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY FACTORY

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
GREATEST BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS. FOUNDED 1770.
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATE FOR RETURNING TROOPS

Will Have To Pay Only Two Cents A Mile On American Lines

(American Wireless News)
Washington, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, announced today that railroad passenger rates for discharged soldiers returning to their homes would be reduced from three cents a mile, the regular rate, to two. The law allows soldiers three and a half cents a mile and the special fare will enable them to provide meals, sleeping accommodations and similar necessities.

Dr. C. W. Woodworth To Address Service

University Of California Professor Will Speak At Palace Hotel Sunday

Dr. Charles W. Woodworth, Ph.D., who is head of the Department of Entomology, University of California, and who has been spending his sabbatical year in China in teaching at the University of Nanking, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Dr. Woodworth in addition to his regular teaching course at the University of Nanking has conducted a short course in sericulture with specially selected students from all of the chief silk producing regions of China, and has also obtained effective results from conducting a "Mosquito Abatement" campaign for all of Nanking. Dr. Woodworth is planning to leave for America on November 26 to take up his work with the University of California.

Mr. Raymond Jones Returns From Front

Shanghai Man Back After Four Years' Service; Was Twice Wounded

Mr. Raymond Rhys Jones, youngest son of Mr. Trevallyn Jones of Hans Souci Terrace, Bubbling Well Road, has returned to Shanghai after four years' service at the front. He has been wounded twice and was also gassed. He was invalided home following a severe attack of rheumatic fever which kept him in hospital for over four months.

CHINA TELEPHONE LOAN GIVEN UP BY JAPANESE

Project Dropped At Eleventh Hour, Even After Contract Is Signed

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Peking, November 21.—The proceeds of the Japanese telephone loan have not been paid over to the Chinese, as previously wired. At the eleventh hour the Japanese declined not to proceed further, even though the provisional contract was signed a month ago and this is regarded as an indication that the Japanese realize the period of unrestrained exploitation of China is ended.

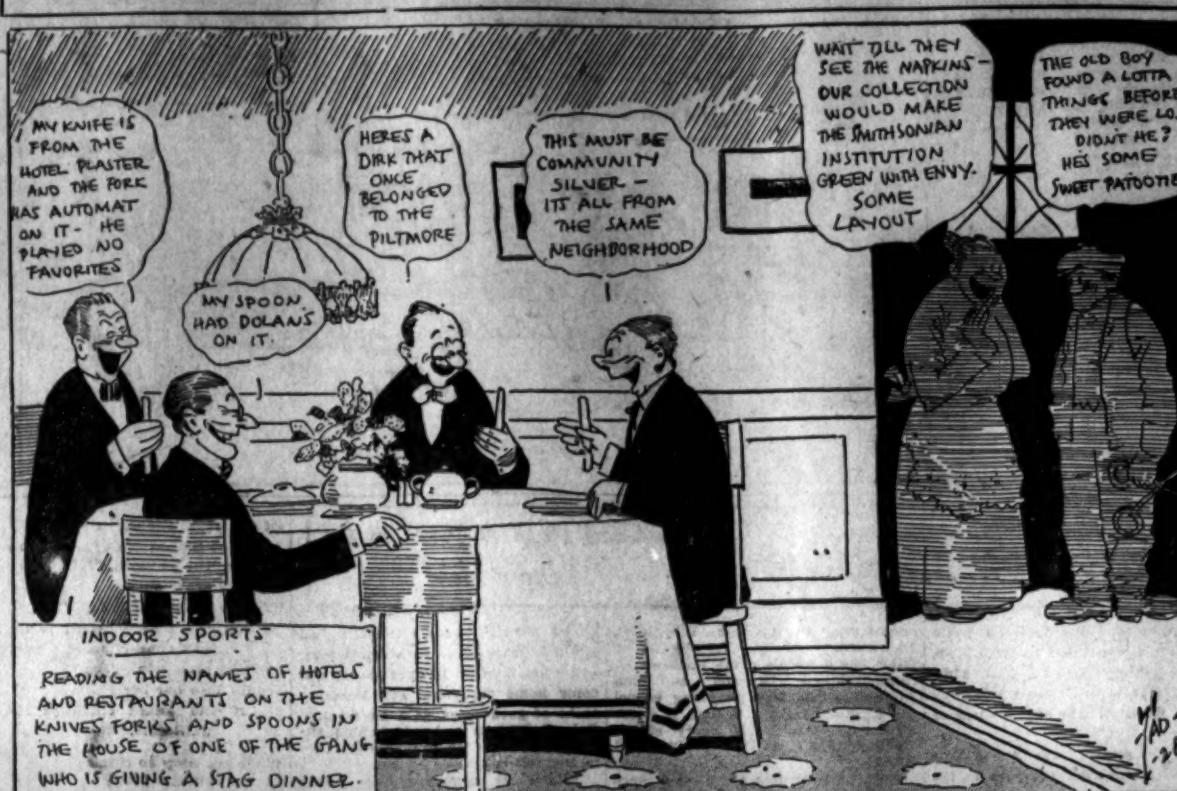
FIRST O.S.K. STEAMER DOCKS IN NEW ORLEANS

Arrival Of Panama Maru Inaugurates Service From Yokohama To Gulf

(American Wireless News)
New Orleans, November 20.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The arrival of the steamer *Panama Maru* of the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha* has marked the beginning and actual service of the first regular line between New Orleans and Japan.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Mandate Ordering Truce Personal Victory For Hsu

President Has Won Over Or Dominated Tuchuns And Other Pseudo-Militarists

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, November 16.—The President has scored a distinct success over the militarists, in that he has persuaded them to accept his point of view and to acquiesce in his issuing a mandate ordering a complete cessation of hostilities between North and South. This mandate may be regarded as marking the end of the armed quarrel between North and South, though there may still be a good deal of negotiating and adjustment of views to effect.

Today the President invited all the visiting tuchuns and representatives of tuchuns to an informal conference in the Presidential Palace. There were present, Generals Chang Tso-min, Ni Shih-chung, Tsao Kun, Meng En-yuan, Chao Ti, Wang Chuan-yuan, Chen Kwang-yuan, Yen Hsi-man, Lu Yung-hsiang, Tsai Cheng-hsun, and the representatives of the tuchuns of Heilungkiang, Hunan, Kansu, Shensi, and Szechuan. There were also present most of the members of the Cabinet, secretaries of the Cabinet and of the President's office, and two officers from the War Participation Bureau.

The gathering was a very significant one, consisting, as it did, mainly of military men and their adherents. The President handled it with tact. First of all, he made a speech in which he drew attention to what he regarded as the salient facts of the national situation; the national desire for domestic peace, the chaotic condition of the treasury, the signs of reasonableness and accommodation that the Southern leaders had recently shown, and the critical position of China at this moment in international relations. And though he mentioned this point last the President emphasized that it was an extremely important one. Having expressed his general view of the national situation the President stated that he proposed to issue a mandate that would have the effect of bringing to an end once for all the armed conflict between North and South, and would open the way for an understanding, and he asked if anybody had any alternative proposal to make.

The only comment that was made

was by Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, the Acting Prime Minister, who, on behalf of General Tuan Chi-jui, stated that General Tuan had no objection whatever to the cessation of hostilities now that a more reasonable spirit had been shown by the South. The rest of those present fell in with everything the President suggested, and, says one report, "followed him like a flock of sheep."

This meeting is a remarkable proof of the President's ascendancy. For some weeks now the President has been interviewing the visiting tuchuns individually, and has succeeded in converting them one by one to his point of view. It is said that he reserves General Tuan to the last, like a preacher dealing first with the small sinners and reserving the worst reprobate of all to the last. However that may be, the President, having succeeded in bringing them all round to his way of thinking, then brought them all together and got them to endorse his proposals.

As a matter of fact the mandate was prepared yesterday evening and sent to the printer, but as

SICK Y BABIES

Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, and who cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

Mrs. William Damone, of Val-David, Quebec, writes: "Please send me a val of Baby's Own Tablets as I would not care to be without them. I have used them for constipation and vomiting and am well pleased with the result."

The Tablets are recommended also as a remedy for worms, and to break up simple colds and fevers. Obtainable from medical dealers, also at 80 cents a val, now free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

there were some alterations to make it was momentarily withdrawn, to be re-issued immediately. In the mandate the words "cease hostilities" are not used as the President says there cannot be "hostilities" between the members of one family. Instead of instructing the military to cease hostilities the mandate instructs them to "withdraw their defense." It is not known whether this means that all northern troops, say Chihli and Fengtien men, are to be withdrawn from the southern provinces, but there is no ambiguity in the mandate on the main point, namely, that there shall be no more fighting.

Whilst the mandate marks the personal triumph of the President, it also incidentally underlines the fact that there is still in this country an immense reverence for scholarship. A thoroughly reliable judge informs me that nine-tenths of the President's prestige is due to the reverence for scholarship and the remaining tenth to his personality. It is also reckoned that next to the President the most influential man in China today is Mr. Chang Chien,



CARE FOR THE SKIN

THE

PUREST SAFEST

AND

BEST

TOILET SOAPS

ARE MANUFACTURED BY

VINOLIA CO., LTD.

THE POPULAR BRANDS:

BORACIC & COLD CREAM;
PREMIER; BABY; OTTO;
are obtainable from the leading Chemists and Stores.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA), LIMITED
3, Kiukang Road, Shanghai.

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the
Foreign Settlements
may be guarded
against by
Insuring
Your
Property
with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

88, KIUKANG ROAD. TEL. 70

LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

Consumers of electricity for LIGHT, HEAT and POWER are kindly requested to curtail the use of electricity on their premises as much as possible between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and midnight on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, so that the extraordinarily heavy demands for Victory illuminations may be met.

Electricity Department. November 20th, 1918.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY



for all kinds of picture-making:
INTERIORS, MACHINERY, LANDSCAPES,
HOME PORTRAITURE, ETC.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

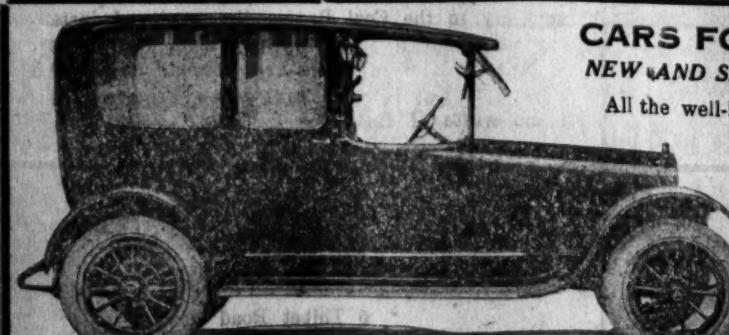
CARS FOR SALE NEW AND SECONDHAND

All the well-known makes

2, 4, 6 & 8 Cylinders

TRIAL TRIPS
may be arranged
by appointment

Phone :
Central 402



AUTO CASTLE: 228, Avenue Joffre (opposite French Fire Station)

CONGOLEUM RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF



TOKYO ELECTRIC CO.
and
China Lamp Co.
Show Room
F 564, Nanking Road.
Shanghai.
Phone: Central 4907

Brilliant
wire lamp

A-55

Japanese Troops Victims Of Intense Cola In Siberia

Were Unprepared For Hard Winter, American And Canadian Forces Expect To Stand It Well

By Dwight K. Grady
(Special Correspondent of THE CHINA PRESS in Siberia)



V. A. DIVOS-TOK, November 5.—Twenty-five Japanese soldiers and eighty horses perished from cold at Chita, on the Harbin-Irkutsk line, according to information received here yesterday. Soldiers relieved from duty and now enroute to Japan brought the news.

The winter has not yet set in though in some localities zero weather has been reported. Lack of preparation for the cold weather is believed to be the reason for the casualties among the Japanese forces. Unlike the billeting practices of the Russian and Czech troops, the Japanese built camps, using canvas tents to a great extent. The impossibility of adequately warming these, coupled with a shortage of heavy clothing is believed responsible for the epidemic of pneumonia which set in with fatal results.

While the Japanese now fear the cold weather that is coming, American and Canadian troops have no qualms. Officers of these forces claim that their men will stand the cold as well, if in fact, not better than the Russians themselves. The reasons for this claim are obvious. These troops are among the best equipped in the world, in addition to which they are better nourished than most. Assurances are everywhere given that the number of casualties from the intense cold of the Siberian Winter will be surprisingly small among the expeditionary forces.

Along with the generally expressed belief that Lenin and Trotsky are merely out-and-out German agents in the pay of the Kaiser, persons here in a position to know assert that the two are also utterly unscrupulous and eager to gain dictatorial power in Russia for themselves, in spite of their proletarian propaganda, adherence to revolutionary principles, and acceptance of German finances for the furtherance of their aims. The expressed aims of both these men are the overthrow of everything imperialistic and capitalistic and the establishment of a "United States of Europe" governed by the proletariat. They of course encourage the revolution, and the result of their efforts is directly beneficial to Germany, in whose pay they are. Their position as the champions of the people is considered untenable, however, because they will naturally fall into a position as "guides of the proletariat," and thus dictators. If the goal they strive toward is attained, thus while many accept the doctrines of the two as sound, yet they distrust the individuals and friction grows apace.

A resume of the campaign of the

men during the past months reveals a strong effort to discredit Kerensky, who is accused of trying to re-instate the monarchistic and capitalistic party. Through their own propaganda bureau, Lenin and Trotsky published thousands of pamphlets in Russian, French and English, purporting to be in the interests of the working and peasant classes and the anti-monarchist military element, making out every individual not actually seeking to overthrow anything that resembled an imperialistic form of government as being a friend of capital and therefore an enemy of Russia and her people. The claim of Kerensky that a strong hand was needed to curb the impetuous spirit in liberated Russia and to hold radicalism in check until such time as the people were able to cope with it is utterly refuted. Lenin's battle cry is, "All power to the Soviets," while Trotsky heralds the "United States of Europe."

Lenin contends that as the Soviets are composed of representatives of small districts—from 200 to 500 voters—which in turn send delegates to the Central Executive Chamber of Workingmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, a representative form of government through the Soviets represents the only real solution of Russia's present problems. The Constitutional Assembly, comprised of delegates from large districts containing from 100,000 to 200,000 voters, he claims can never truly represent the will of the people because of the many conflicting interests in a group of citizens so large. In addition to this he is positive in his statements that the Cadet party—capitalistic—controls the assembly and thus caters only to the desires of the capitalists.

He bitterly attacks the enemies of Bolshevism, whom he calls "the enemies of the people." His claim is that the Bolsheviks represent and in fact are the people. Their aims, he says, are entirely in the interest of a proletarian form of Government, the securing of land for the peasantry and the discontents of the bourgeoisie and wealthy, who at present are doing everything in their power to "ruin" the people. He admits that from an educational point of view the Bolsheviks are weak, but as revolutions instruct people rapidly, there is no reason to believe that his cry "All power to the Soviets" is incompatible with conditions.

Both Lenin and Trotsky are

strong advocates of the revolution in Russia, which they claim to believe will spread over all Europe. They excuse their open negotiations with Imperialistic Germany as being the only course open to them at the present time, and that their desire to maintain friendly relations was provoked by a desire to save the Russian people from further suffering in what they term the "War of Spoliation." This war, they contend, is anti-revolutionary and therefore inimical to Russian interests. Thus they argue, the successful establishment of a proletarian government requires that the country enjoy peace.

Lenin strikes his professed key-note in the statement:

"Supported (as they are) by the poorest peasants, only the revolutionary workers can overcome the resistance of the capitalists, lead the nation to the winning of the soil without compensation, to complete liberty, victory over starvation, victory over war, a just and secure peace."

In his every article Lenin plays on the same chords. He describes an utopian state which is at hand for the people if they but reach out and take it. He softens the harsh notes and discords present by the very presence of German intrigues throughout Russia, with semi-plausible statements about dealing with a nation, regardless of form of government, until the time is ripe to hasten a revolution in that country itself. He doesn't bother to touch on the strong German influence in Russia. He admits it is regrettable that "Free Russia" should be forced to acknowledge imperialism in other countries, but optimistically shouts, "All power to the Soviets" and heralds the day of the proletariat as near. His bitter fight against capitalism and bureaucracy is heroic, but after he has finished haranguing there's always present the suggestion that Lenin wouldn't object to having a little to say himself in the organisation of the new Russian Government.

Trotsky stands for proletarian rule, but with differently expressed views. He professes to want the abolition of all monarchies, militarism and secret diplomacy, which he calls the tools of capitalism. Broadly speaking, Trotsky's expressed hope is for the abolition of all international boundaries in Europe, the removal of customs borders, and complete control of governmental machinery by the proletariat. He insists that it is possible to have one code of laws and one form of government for all Europe. If present conditions continue, he prophesies the fall of Europe into the hands of the United States of America or Japan, because a lasting peace will never be possible on the continent.

He condemns the proposed "United States of Central Europe" as proposed by German politicians and idealists. It is a settled fact that if the cause they champion succeeds, they will hold the inconsistent position of being dictators to the proletariat, since Russia is far from ready to run the government "on her own" as a proletarian machine.

Whatever their real motives may be, it is a settled fact that if the cause they champion succeeds, they will hold the inconsistent position of being dictators to the proletariat, since Russia is far from ready to run the government "on her own" as a proletarian machine.

He bitterly attacks the enemies of Bolshevism, whom he calls "the enemies of the people." His claim is that the Bolsheviks represent and in fact are the people. Their aims, he says, are entirely in the interest of a proletarian form of Government, the securing of land for the peasantry and the discontents of the bourgeoisie and wealthy, who at present are doing everything in their power to "ruin" the people. He admits that from an educational point of view the Bolsheviks are weak, but as revolutions instruct people rapidly, there is no reason to believe that his cry "All power to the Soviets" is incompatible with conditions.

Both Lenin and Trotsky are

strong advocates of the revolution in Russia, which they claim to believe will spread over all Europe. They excuse their open negotiations with Imperialistic Germany as being the only course open to them at the present time, and that their desire to maintain friendly relations was provoked by a desire to save the Russian people from further suffering in what they term the "War of Spoliation." This war, they contend, is anti-revolutionary and therefore inimical to Russian interests. Thus they argue, the successful establishment of a proletarian government requires that the country enjoy peace.

He openly expresses the hope that the revolution born in Russia last year will spread throughout Europe, and is not particular what form it takes. Militarism has proved totally inadequate he claims, to settle the social problems of the world; this work must be accomplished by the proletariat, which alone has the power to revolutionise and reorganise the world.

"The United States of Europe," Trotsky contends, will be the inevitable result of the present war, regardless of its outcome. The interdependence of the various nations of Europe, combined with the awakening of the poorer classes will bring this about. He goes into detail on the many developments to come, but completely ignores recent social developments in other countries and the effect of America's entry into the war.

But men who have watched Russia's political barometer through recent years seem inclined to believe that the "unselfish" doctrines of the two serve merely to "camouflage" an unscrupulous selfishness. It is definitely known that German money is financing the twain while they proclaim to be the enemies of imperialism and capitalism.

Whatever their real motives may be, it is a settled fact that if the cause they champion succeeds, they will hold the inconsistent position of being dictators to the proletariat, since Russia is far from ready to run the government "on her own" as a proletarian machine.

On Tuesday morning the market was still sensible enough to discriminate between peace shares and war material.

Speculators concentrated on buying peace shares. Their nature was not unmixed, for some people, mostly professional traders, boosted up stock exchange shares on the score of the Government intention to release Exchanges from the restrictions devised by the old Cabinet.

However, yesterday buying became general.

On the receipt of cables from New York or London telling of a jubilant boom in the business world dealers changed their mind and under the pretext that the situation on Tuesday proved that day's prices the lowest and there were good buying limits

for cotton goods would be much

better.

Cotton spinning shares had also been out of favor on account of the weakening trend in the cotton yarn market. But on Tuesday everything changed; the cotton market began to reveal activity and yesterday cotton shares soared to Y.26. Yarn merchants who had been extremely pessimistic about peace's effect declared only yesterday that after the war the world's demand for cotton goods would be much

bigger.

Kanegafuchi Spinning company's shares which were worth Y.22.50 on Monday shot up to Y.25.00 yesterday.

In steel shares also similar change

were observed. Last week all people

were pessimistic about their future

as affected by peace and Steel

Tubings were going along at Y.105.

Yesterday those shares were even

going up fairly rapidly, being quoted at Y.108.10.

Yesterday the sudden change in

operators' mood compelled the Tokyo Stock Exchange to suspend the afternoon sale. In the Osaka Stock Exchange also yarn operators forced the House to close. The Yokohama Stock Exchange also showed a similar change, and futures shot up above

Y.367 whereas some time ago they

were hardly covered at Y.151.

they began to cover yesterday morning. The bears became alarmed and ran for cover.

At the day's sale progressed people recalled the boom after the Russo-Japanese campaign. Stock exchange shares off which closed at Y.175.50 on Monday reached Y.217.50 in the early morning yesterday and at noon even the level of Y.218.50 was reached. The new closed at Y.142.70 on Monday. It was up to Y.157 in the early morning yesterday, and reached Y.159.20 by noon.

Shipping and shipbuilding shares had been out of favor but on the receipt of peace cables the market suddenly began to boom. N.Y.K. shares which closed at Y.189.30 on Monday reached Y.211.30. The new shares which were quoted at Y.102 on Monday were readily taken at Y.141 yesterday.

Cotton spinning shares had also been out of favor on account of the weakening trend in the cotton yarn market. But on Tuesday everything changed; the cotton market began to reveal activity and yesterday cotton shares soared to Y.26. Yarn merchants who had been extremely pessimistic about peace's effect declared only yesterday that after the war the world's demand for cotton goods would be much

bigger. Kanegafuchi Spinning company's shares which were worth Y.22.50 on Monday shot up to Y.25.00 yesterday.

In steel shares also similar change were observed. Last week all people were pessimistic about their future as affected by peace and Steel Tubings were going along at Y.105. Yesterday those shares were even going up fairly rapidly, being quoted at Y.108.10.

Yesterday the sudden change in operators' mood compelled the Tokyo Stock Exchange to suspend the afternoon sale. In the Osaka Stock Exchange also yarn operators forced the House to close. The Yokohama Stock Exchange also showed a similar change, and futures shot up above

Y.367 whereas some time ago they

were hardly covered at Y.151.

**The serpent is a vampire;
The vampire is a serpent!**

PEACE CAUSES BOOM ON JAPAN STOCK MARKET

Exchange Shares Quoted Y.178.
50 Reached Y.218.50 In Four Days

SHIPPING SHARES SOAR

Change In Operators' Tactics
Compelled Tokio Exchange
To Suspend Afternoon Sale

(Japan Advertiser)

Tokio, November 14.—With the usual perversity of the stock market in Japan there was a boom on the morning of peace, whereas during the war every time peace was mentioned the market slumped.

Now that the uncertainty of peace has passed, traders view conditions more calmly, yet everyone recognises that Japan's prosperity was due to war conditions.

On Tuesday morning the market was still sensible enough to discriminate between peace shares and war material.

Speculators concentrated on buying peace shares. Their nature was not unmixed, for some people, mostly professional traders,

boosted up stock exchange shares on the score of the Government intention to release Exchanges from the restrictions devised by the old Cabinet.

However, yesterday buying became general.

On the receipt of cables from New

York or London telling of a jubilant boom in the business world dealers changed their mind and under the pretext that the situation on Tuesday proved that day's prices the lowest and there were good buying limits

for cotton goods would be much

better.

Cotton spinning shares had also

been out of favor on account of the

weakening trend in the cotton

yarn market.

But on Tuesday everything changed;

the cotton market began to reveal

activity and yesterday cotton

shares soared to Y.26. Yarn merchants

who had been extremely pessimistic

about peace's effect declared only

yesterday that after the war the

world's demand for cotton goods

would be much

bigger.

Kanegafuchi Spinning company's

shares which were worth Y.22.50

on Monday shot up to Y.25.00

yesterday.

In steel shares also similar change

were observed. Last week all people

were pessimistic about their future

as affected by peace and Steel

Tubings were going along at Y.105.

Yesterday those shares were even

going up fairly rapidly, being quoted at Y.108.10.

Yesterday the sudden change in

operators' mood compelled the Tokyo

Stock Exchange to suspend the

afternoon sale. In the Osaka Stock

Exchange also yarn operators forced

the House to close. The Yokohama Stock Exchange also showed a similar

change, and futures shot up above

Y.367 whereas some time ago they

were hardly covered at Y.151.

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

have just received a new stock of

ARROW SHIRTS

in the smartest of shades and designs and in all sizes. Also Collars and Gloves, Dressing Gowns, Spats, Socks, Ties, Etc. A complete assortment of Winter Wear.

Boys' Eton Collars

MACBETH, PAWSEY & CO.

of San Francisco

IMPORTERS EXPORTERS

Are now located at

No. 10 THE BUND

Telephone:

Central 3083

Cable address

"SIMMONS"



Since War broke out
10,00

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 21, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Foreign buying rate.
Oct. 5/1—Tls. 3.95
Oct. 12/1—Tls. 3.84
Oct. 18/1—Tls. 3.8210 Dollars: Bank buying rate.
Oct. 12/1—Tls. 3.84
Oct. 18/1—Tls. 3.82

Mrs. Dollars Market Rate: 72.35

Gold Bars: \$73 touch Tls. 264

Copper Cash per tael 152

Native Interest Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 892d

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 15.93

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. 24.74

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 5/1

London Demand 5/14

London T.T. 339

London T.T. 660

Paris Demand 662

New York T.T. 121

New York Demand 1212

Hongkong T.T. 68

Japan T.T. 448

Batavia T.T. 2841

Singapore T.T. 48

Banks Buying Rates

London Demand 5/2

London 4 m/s. Cds. 5/23

London 6 m/s. Cds. 5/24

London 6 m/s. Dcys. 5/24

Paris 4 m/s. 691

New York o/d. Dcys. 1221

Singapore T.T. 483

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate.

For Roubles

Roubles 1.100 —Tls. 100

Roubles 100 —Mex. 82.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For

November

H.K. Tls. 3.42 @ 5/14 41

1 ① 1.50 Mex. 31.50

1 ① 674 France 7.51

. 0.12 @ 1221 Gold 51

1 ① 447 Yen 2.48

1 ① 15 Rupees 4.28

1 ① — Roubles —

ROBERT HICHENS
ON AMERICAN AIDNovelist Says Our Ardor Blows
Upon Europe, Like A
Tonic Sea Breeze

By Robert Hichens

Author of "The Garden of Allah," etc.

Few people really comprehend what sympathy stands for until they are thrown into a sea of trouble. A man may think he knows his true friends when he is happy and prosperous, but he is often mistaken. In adversity he learns who they are, not by their looks, not by their words, but by their actions, what they do for him. Great sympathy shows itself by doing, and deeds always stand. They can never be explained away. Truth lies in them. In them there is the heat of a heart.

Over here in England, in this fifth year of the great war, we are listening to the steady throb of the heart of America. For many a long month, in darkness, in struggle, in failure in agony, we wondered about America, we asked ourselves whether they cared for what we were trying to do, for what we succeeded in doing. Men put their cars to the ground and listened. Sometimes they thought they heard nothing. Sometimes from the vast distance a faint sound seemed to reach them, traveling across leagues of land and sea. They had moments of despair alternating with moments of leaping hope, and the months wore away. Two years and more passed. And at last a great day dawned.

The nation that takes liberty for its watchword put on its uniform and proclaimed its intention to fight for liberty. America entered the war. In our darkest moment we found a friend standing beside us, we felt the gripping hand of a friend. But even then we did not know what this friend would do for the cause which had been ours ever since August, 1914.

America has done wonders. As I write, I learn that there are a million and a half American soldiers standing on the soil of France. It seems almost incredible. I learn, too, that the Government of the United States is about to sell a Fourth Liberty Loan of an aggregate amount equal to twice the previous loan, and your Assistant Director of Publicity asks me to send of few words expressing what we feel in England about the astonishing efforts made on the other side of the Atlantic to beaten the end of the war.

Most people know how difficult it is to find adequate means of expression when the heart is full. There is a common saying: "My heart is too full for words." This is the case with many of us just now. We have passed through so many dark hours, through so many alternations of emotion, that we find it almost impossible to express what we have felt, what we feel in this crisis, when at last the tide is turning, and even those who are most pessimistic about the outcome of the struggle realize that victory is not merely possible, but certain—if only we go on to the end.

But there will be no "draw." I am certain of that. Why? I could give you more than one reason, but really one is enough. Do you know what it is?

I have looked into the faces of some scores of American soldiers.

STOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSINCable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cakes, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Carriers and Passengers meet all Trains and Buses.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, etc.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai,

BICKERTON'S
PRIVATE HOTEL73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road, fifteen minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine from the personal pro-
prietors. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 28

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire and Native risk at Current rates.

PAZAR & CO.

the worst comes to the worst, we

and America together could smash Germany in the end without the help of anyone else." "What do you say to that, Sir?" asked some one, turning to the older statesman. He gave a characteristic roll of his broad shoulders and replied, "I agree with my young colleague."

Italy has not been knocked out. Gallant France has not been bled white. America and Great Britain stand shoulder to shoulder to shoulder on the battlefield, and the end is not yet. But who can doubt what the end must be? Victory is in the air. All of us feel it. The neutrals know it. A Swiss said to me only the other day, "Germany is going down and than God for it." Yes, Germany is going down and America is going up to heights surely undreamed of till now, and enthusiasm comes almost to those who mount, who gain the peaks.

The Fourth War Loan will surely mark a leap upward. America has already done such astonishing things that, to tell the truth, we over here instinctively look to her for further marvels. Not that we are hanging on her! We have for long been "all in." But she has given us an immense uplift. She has inspired us with fresh energy by her overfreshness. There is something glorious to me in her ardor. And we feel it gloriously. It glows upon Europe, dusty with battle, like a tonic breeze from the sea. And the dust lifts and vanishes, and we see still far off Berlin, Berlin made at last to understand that men brought up in freedom must conquer men brought up as slaves of a hideous despotism that those who look to an ideal must prevail against those whose gaze is fastened upon plunder.

A young British officer, recently killed, said to his aged grandmother when he was bidding her good-bye at the end of his last leave, "Well, good-bye, granmie, we may never meet again, but remember, if we don't, that out there we look upon death as promotion."

I believe that over 900,000 British soldiers have been thus promoted since the Kaiser decided to try for the mastery of the world. We must win not merely for ourselves but for all, and for all the young sons of America who have shared and will share their distinction, and for the great dead of the Allied nations who fell on the battlefields of Europe. A "draw" would be treason to them and a great blow dealt at the coming generations.

But there will be no "draw." I am certain of that. Why? I could give you more than one reason, but really one is enough. Do you know what it is?

I have looked into the faces of some scores of American soldiers.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, November 21, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Kunyik Cotton Tls. 16.10

Official

Krooswocks Tls. 12.00

Shanghai Land 9% Debs. 1914 @

Tls. 84.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date From

Ship's Name

Flag Agents

Sept. 15 Japan

Oct. 15 Japan

Oct. 22 Hankow

Oct. 24 —

Oct. 27 Japan

Oct. 28 —

Oct. 31 Japan

Nov. 9 Singapore

Nov. 11 —

Nov. 12 —

Nov. 13 —

Nov. 14 —

Nov. 17 —

Nov. 18 —

Nov. 19 —

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Durward Carmichael, T. Cubittson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Newill Goosden, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. F. Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bankers:

Bank, Limited
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Dello Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Juharachi Salgon
Bombay Klang Shremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Madras Sourabaya
Colombo Manila Tsinan
Dhaka Mysore Taiping (P. M. S.)
Dhaka Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong New York
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

Subscriptions for the

VICTORY FRENCH WAR LOAN

(received by

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

29 The Bund

at preferential exchange facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot, General Manager, A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Hanoi, and Yenanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

London City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In New-York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Tucks, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

French Bank, Shanghai, General Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2% \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holoya Chairman,

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy

Chairman.

A. H. Compton Esq.

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.

C. S. Gubbay Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr Esq.

W. L. Pattenden Esq.

J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager,

Hongkong—N. J. STAGE.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Penang

Bangkok Johore Rangoon

Batavia Kobe Saigon

Bombay Kuala-Lumpur S. Francisco

Calcutta London Shanghai

Canton Lyons Singapore

Colombo Malacca Sourabaya

Delhi Manila Tsinan

Dhaka Mysore Taiping (P. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)

Hai Phong New York

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Bubbles

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tsinan

Dairen Nicolayowak Vladivostock

Haihan O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road,

Capital \$541,000,000

Reserve Fund \$11,000,000

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000

Cable and Telegraphic Address:

"COMSAVERANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

C. C. WONG, Manager.

I. KENJOH, Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000,000

Paid-Up Capital \$12,279,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,298,552,60

Special Reserve Fund \$1,898,223,65

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Agencies:

Peking Taiyuan Shanghai

Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow

Changchun Wuhu Ichang

Antung Anking Changsha

Dalni Hangchow Nanchang

Moukden Ningpo Kuklukang

Newchwang Foochow

Harbin Chinkiang Amoy

Kirin Hsichow Canton

Tsifan Soochow Hongkong

Chefoo Wusieh Swatow

Tsingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

2 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st Nov. 1918.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING

55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus U.S. \$4,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,712,900

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office: Bishopsgate, E. C.



GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 24	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov. 25	—	San Francisco	Tsuyu Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Nov. 25	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Br. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—	San Francisco	Borneo Dollar	Jap. R. D. & Co.
Dec. 7	—	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Dec. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec. 21	—	San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Jan. 12	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Feb. 1	—	Vancouver	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Melville Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov. 22	Kobe	Yokohama Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	N'asaki, Kobe & Thama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	Moji, Kobe & Thama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	Nagasaki	Simbirak	Bus. N.Y.K.
Nov. 22	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 6	N'asaki, Kobe & Thama	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
Dec. 4	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London, etc.	Aki Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov. 22	4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	4:30 Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	Chin. N.B.S. Co.
Nov. 22	noon Swatow	Kiangtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	noon Hongkong	Taranto	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 25	D.L. W'wel	Kwangtah	Chl. C.M.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 26	D.L. W'wel & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 26	F'chow, K'lung & Taku	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Nov. 26	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 29	Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov. 22	1:00 Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 22	4:30 Chefoo & Tientsin	Tsaihun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	noon W'wel, Chefoo & T'sin	Shutung	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap. D. K. K.
Nov. 24	D.L. W'wel, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br. B. & S. & Co.
Nov. 24	—	Apulu	Jap. K.M.A.
Nov. 24	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Nov. 24	—	Kohoku Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 24	—	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 26	—	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.
Nov. 26	—	Yokishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.
Nov. 26	—	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyu	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loonewo	Jap. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiansho	Chi. C.M.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woonung	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyu	Jap. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tsaihun Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

***A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.**

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 21	—	Ningpo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Kiangtien	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Liuanyi	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Loonewo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Ninghsao	Chi. C.M.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Kiansho	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Woonung	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Luenyu	Jap. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Tsaihun Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Suiwo	Chi. J. M. & Co.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Hankow	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Nov. 21 noon	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtien	Chi. C.M.S.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Liuanyi	Br. B. & S.
Nov. 21	Ningpo	Chungking	Br. B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Rating	Tons	Gun	May	Commander
W.T.W.	Oct. 10	Villalobos	Snipe	Br. g.b.				
W.T.W.	Oct. 18	Nightingale	Am. g.b.					
PAOHLI	Oct. 18	Sel. Caboto	Br. g.b.					
		Kiang	Chi. g.b.					
		Litchuan	Chi. g.b.					
		Liukien	Chi. g.b.					
		Kansen	Chi. g.b.					
		Lienken	Chi. g.b.					
		Houpon	Br. g.b.					
		Gnat	Br. g.b.					
		Kinsab	Br. g.b.					
		Scarab	Br. g.b.					
		Chienan	Chi. g.b.					
		Flyong	Chi. g.b.					
	Nov. 18	Cili	Jap. (g.b.)					
	Nov. 18	Samida	Jap. g.b.					

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool).

	Tons
KAGA MARU	12,500
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.

SAWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Nov. 29
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Dec. 17

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi	Nov. 22
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. G. Oita	Nov. 29
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Dec. 6

KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai	Nov. 23
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito	Nov. 30
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. H. Arakida	Dec. 4

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	Nov. 25
-------------	--------	-----------------	---------

FOR JAPAN

YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Okamoto	Nov. 22
---------------	--------	------------------	---------

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	Dec. 6
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa	March 6

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		Nov. 27
--------------	--------	--	---------

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000		Dec. —
NOKKO MARU	30,000		January
KITANO MARU	16,000		Feb. —

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

1000—Midnight, 1330—130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917 and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Lux	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Up	Lux	Mail	Mail
101	S.	1.				2.	102.	
B. s.	B. s.					B. s.		
703	200	0		dep. Peking	arr. 1705	1612		
2345	1118	688		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1615	1602		
2300	1117	60	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1611	1547		
000	1128	680		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1653	710	
1910	580	524		dep. Mukden	1924	1645	700	
					2303	1640		
Local	Mail			Tientsin-Pukow Line	Up		Local	
7.	5.	—	220		1.	8.	6.	
8.	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	716	1812		
703	2231	—	266	arr. Tsinanfu	691	1549		
1300	688	—	271	dep. Tsinanfu	349	1311		
1315	688	—	78	arr. Yenchiowu	348	1311		
1520	316	—	148	dep. Yenchiowu	1048	926		
1517	1746	—	—	arr. Yenchiowu	802	640		
1801	2021	—	—		1.	8.		
7.	7.	—	—		2.	8.		
8.	2031	—	—	dep. Hsuehfu	2329	2097		
703	2231	—	—	arr. Hsuehfu	1953	1443		
1300	688	—	—	dep. Hsuehfu	1946	1432		
1315	688	—	—	arr. Hsuehfu	1648	1022		
1520	316	—	—		2358	810		
1517	450	—	—					
9.	5.	—	420		10.			
600	407	—	—	dep. Hsuehfu	716	1812		
10.	522	—	—	arr. Hsuehfu	691	1549		
1200	523	—	—	dep. Hsuehfu	349	1311		
1631	1122	—	600	arr. Hsuehfu	1048	926		
1803	1300	—	631	arr. Hsuehfu	802	640		
					1.	8.		
Express	Express			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Up		Express	
16.	10.				1.	8.	6.	
B. s.	B. s.				2.	8.		
2300	1420	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410			
2300	1420	—	—	dep. Nanking arr.	1615	650		
700	2120	193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.	708	2000		
					2.	8.		
Yenchiowu-Yenchiowu Branch Line				Tincheng-Tszechung Branch Line	Up			
960	1230	2188	Yenchiowu 1.	530	1110	1657	Tincheng 1.	810
1022	1430	2232	Yenchiowu 4.	608	1219	1988	Tszechung 1.	705
					2.	8.		

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST".

Conventional Signs.

300—train runs on Thursday only. 230—train runs on Fridays only.

300—on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B—train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S—train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 4—train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Fox Of The Balkans Now Run To Earth

Ex-Tsar Ferdinand, Slipperiest Monarch Of Europe, Expert In Double Dealing—Survey Of Bulgarian Ruler's History

By Walter Littlefield

That keen student of human nature and royal temperament, the late King Edward, once said of Ferdinand, then Prince of Bulgaria, whom she often met in August at Hamburg or Marienbad: "I find him rather amusing, with his budget of scandal. He is vain and ambitious. Still, as long as his mother lives he will be harmless, even beneficial, to the Balkans. But after that, look out!"

In order to understand the game that Ferdinand played for thirty years in Balkan politics one must go back a little and clearly understand the influences which have successively dominated him.

In a series of wars through the centuries Russia had attempted to drive the Turk out of Europe and open the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. Great Britain objected to this, fearing it would expose India to Russian attack. Austria-Hungary also had designs in the Balkans, but her line of expansion was in the direction of the Aegean, having the Turks undisturbed at Constantinople.

Russia realized that the other Great Powers would never permit her directly to achieve her ambition; she must do it by means of the Slavonic peoples, her cousins, who were the vassals of Turkey in the Balkan Peninsula. The Turk-Russian war of 1877 gave Rumania, Servia and Montenegro the opportunity to declare their independence of Turkey and established Bulgaria as a principality subject to Turkey. But in the treaty of San

Business and Official Notices

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

48TH MEETING.
23rd November, 1918.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.
TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
20220

A l'occasion de la
VICTOIRE

Le Consul General de France
recevra les membres de la Colonie
française de Shanghai Dimanche
prochain 24 novembre à CINQ
heures de l'après-midi.

Military Parade

The public are notified that the Cricket Club stand will be reserved at the Military Parade solely for the Allied Consuls and the officers and men returned from the Front together with their wives.

Victory Celebrations Committee.

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1919.

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1919:

2 days New Year—Wednesday and Thursday, January 1 and 2.

5 days China New Year—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 18, 19 and 21.

1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Monday, June 2.

1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, June 9.

2 days Summer Holiday—Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1 and 2.

1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 4.

1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Wednesday, October 8.

1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Friday, October 10.

3 days Christmas—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 25, 26 and 27.

By Order of the Committee.
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 21st November, 1918.
20208

SZECHUAN PRODUCE

It takes time and money to become properly entrenched. Our experience cost us tens of thousands of taels. We invite you to appoint us as your sole Buying Agents in Szechuan Province. Join us whilst we are still young and ever growing stronger.

For particulars write to
WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.
Born 1915—Still Existing.

Notice

BILL SMITH

*It may be
that there
are products
superior to
Elephant
Head French
Peppermint,
but they are
not to be
procured on
this market.*



ASK BILL!

20215

Carpet Factory

Yee Chong-hung

Established 20 Years
363 Nanking Road

Tientsin Carpets of all descriptions: assortment of designs: moderate prices. Inspection invited.

18922

Chinese Government Railways

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

NOTIFICATION No. 283.

Train Service on the Line (194/33)

In view of the Victory Celebrations the Exchange Banks are members of the above Association except for the purpose of Public Business on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd, and will not open on Saturday, the 23rd November.

20184

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m.

103 Szechuan Road.
19690

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2555.

In view of the great strain that will be thrown on the Police Force during the Armistice Celebrations on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 21, 22 and 23, the public is hereby earnestly requested to assist during these days in the maintenance of law and order.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, November 21, 1918.
20214

Shanghai Rowing Club

"SMOKER"

POSTPONED

to NOVEMBER 30, on account
of victory celebrations.

20197

SPECIAL "VICTORY" DINNER

TONIGHT at the TONIGHT

Astor Grill Rooms

A delicious menu has been arranged

\$2.00 per person \$2.00

Wines and liquors of the best

Music from 8 to 1.30

Reserve your table at once: Phone N. 1846

It's quite true
about the serpent!

THE CHINA PRESS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-18 Quinsay Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back,
(with bathrooms and verandah), to
let. Good table.
Telephone North 433.

第三回

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Experienced young man to organise and manage export department, hides, bristles, cotton, etc. State terms and experience. Strictly confidential to Box No. 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

20146 N.22.

WANTED: reinforced Concrete Superintendent for outport work. Must be first-class. One year's employment. Reply, giving qualifications and conditions, to Box No. 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

20218 N.26.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P. D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

"OVERLAND" car for sale. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.

20206 N.26.

FOR SALE, lady's handsome seal-skin coat, three-quarter length. Bargain. Apply to Box 282, THE CHINA PRESS.

20211 N.22.

4% New French War Loan

Rente Perpetuelle
Issue Price 70.80
Subscription opened up to 22nd November
Interest payable quarterly
Best exchange and facilities offered
by
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hong-kong.

20161

CARPETS

Come and see us before buying elsewhere. Our prices are the lowest: our goods are the best.
TIENTSIN CARPETS AND RUGS
Sheep or Camel Hair
Made to order from customers' designs.

HWA YENG FACTORY

127 Peking Road

20200

T. Ichiki & Co.
Phone North 2851.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music
Y. 26, North Szechuan Road.

20200

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerous and Surgical Diseases.

Men and Women's Diseases.

Skin Diseases and Rheumatism.

Injection of all kinds of vaccine serums, and 1914 (806). Test of blood.

Charges moderate.

Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE.

A.M., M.D.

22 Haining Road (fifth house from

North Szechuan Road).

Tel. North 2279.

TURKISH BATH
and
MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.

Prof. I. K. SHAW,

Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuan Road.

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200

20200